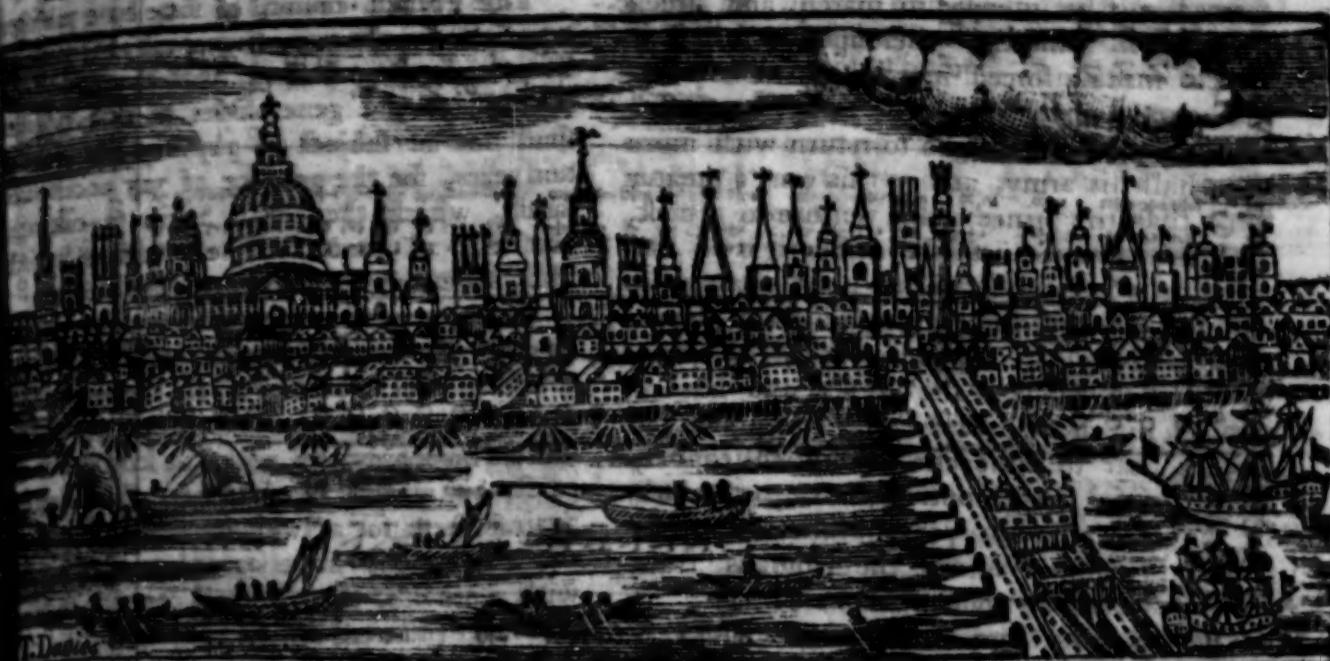


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose, in Pater-noster-Row; and may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1753 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS in OCTOBER.

Market-Lane Exchange. Basingstoke. Wheat sold to 36s 0d 6s to 61s load 61 to

London	Birmingham.	Gloucester.	Devizes.	Warrminster.	Salisbury.
Hay per load 25 to 45					
Hay per bushel 4s 6d					
Straw from 34s. to 17s.					
Coals 40s. per chal.					
Wood 31s. 6d per cwt.					

London
Hay per load 25 to 45
Straw from \$40. to \$7
Cattle 40c per chaise
Horse 10c to 15c per chaise

Birmingham.	Wester.
4s 6d bushel	4s 6d bushel
3s 5d	2s 2d
4d	9d to 2s od
	1s 9d and 1s 6d

Gloucester.		Warminster.		Devizes.	
55 load	34s to 48 qr	34s to 40 qr	48 gd	40 gd	40 gd
22 qr	24s to 37	26s to 48	as 3d to 6d	as 3d to 6d	as 3d to 6d
16 cwt	39s 2d	34s 4d	5s 5d	5s 5d	5s 5d

Bridge.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guild.
71 load	81 58 to 10 load	71 23 6d load	30. 7
8 qr.	37s to 39 6d qr.	15s to 22 gr	18s to
	7s to 10 6d qr.	5s to 16 6d	15s to

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1761.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,


Sincerely think the publick is much obliged to you for the history of the parliament. But for that judicious performance, we should be as ignorant of the proceedings of our own senate as we are of those of the parliaments of France. I would not however have troubled you with a letter to express my gratitude, did I not want an explanation of what you say in your July Magazine, relating to all the members of both houses taking the oaths, because of its being a new reign; which I cannot get explained within the narrow circle of my acquaintance.

I remember to have observed, that in the Gazette of October 26, we were told, that his majesty had caused all the lords and others of the late king's privy-council to be sworn of his majesty's privy-council; that, in the next Gazette, that of Oct. 28, there was a proclamation, requiring all persons in office to take the oaths appointed by the act the 6th of Q. Anne, and to continue in the execution of their offices; but that to this proclamation there was subjoined, in the Gazette, an erratum, directing to leave out the words which commanded the oaths to be taken, in regard that part of the act the 6th of Q. Anne which requires the taking the oaths, is repealed by the statutes of the 1st of Geo. II. stat. 1. cap. 5. and 1st Geo. II. stat. 2. cap. 23. and that, still further to prevent mistakes, there was a new proclamation, of date two days later than the former, and a Gazette extraordinary was published solely for it, which recites the repeal of the clause in the act the 6th of Q. Anne relating to the taking the oaths, and requires persons in office to proceed in the execution of their offices.

This erratum and the new proclama-

tion made me think, that the swearing of the privy-council anew proceeded from an oversight in the ministry; and that no oaths on account of the new reign would be taken after the publication of the erratum and second proclamation aforementioned. If you'll be so good as to explain this difficulty, by pointing out any law unrepealed, and still in force, by which members of the privy-council or of parliament, judges or other officers, and what officers are and what are not obliged to take the oaths the beginning of every new reign, you'll oblige many of your readers, particularly one who has been so more than twenty years.

Your very much obliged servant,
Sept. 15, 1761. L. U.

C **I**N answer to the foregoing sensible letter I shall observe, that the oath of allegiance is an oath established by the common law, that is to say, by the nature of our constitution; and in England, by the laws of the old Saxons, or rather the old British, as it is said to have been first introduced by the famous prince Arthur, every freeman was obliged, at his age of 12 years, to take the oath of allegiance to the king, in the court leet, or in the hundred court, otherwise called the sheriff's tourn, or else to be held in prison; as the reader may see in lord Coke's *Commentary upon the 35th Chapter of the great Charter*. It resembles in some manner the oath of fealty, which every tenant or vassal was, by the feudal law, obliged to take to his lord or superior; and as the oath of fealty was to be repeated to the heir or successor of the lord or superior, so the oath of allegiance was to be repeated to every succeeding monarch, by every freeman in the kingdom if the king so required.

F **T**his oath, so far as I can find, was the only government oath imposed upon, or required

required from any subject, either by common law, or by statute, before the 25th of Henry VIII., though our kings did sometimes, by their sole authority, oblige their courtiers, and the grandees of the kingdom, to take some additional oath, such as that which was imposed by our Henry I. in favour of his daughter Matilda, and the fate of that heroic prince shews, how ineffectual an oath must always be for securing the allegiance of those that are obliged to take it.

But Henry VIII. having got into his hands the vast treasures heaped up by his father, and soon afterwards the sole disposal of all the church lands, obtained thereby such an absolute power over our parliaments, as to make them pass any law he pleased, he, in the 25th year of his reign, got an additional oath appointed by act of parliament, (being the 22d act of that year) in favour of the entail of the crown therein established; and in the 28th of his reign was first introduced another oath, like that we now call the oath of supremacy, which oath, after being made more full and explicit, was re-enacted by the first act of the 35th of the same reign, and ordered to be taken by various sorts of persons therein particularly described, and by all others who should be required so to do, under the pain of high treason.

As to the oath of the 25th of his reign, though the entail took place, the taking of that oath, was never, I believe, after his death, enforced; and as to the other oath of the 35th year of his reign, it was expressly abrogated, as might have been expected, in the reign of Philip and Mary; but upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, a new oath of the same kind was formed, and by the first act of the first year of her reign, ordered to be taken only by a few sorts of persons therein particularly described and under very mild penalties; tho' the taking of it was, by subsequent laws of the same reign, extended to great numbers of other persons; indeed, to every one to whom the lord chancellor should, by his commission, order the oath to be tendered; and the penalties of not taking it, or refusing to take it, were made more severe.

This oath, after being made much more full and explicit, was re-enacted by the 4th act of the 3d year of the reign of James I. and it was thereby enacted, that any bishop within his diocese, or any two justices of the peace (one of them being

of the quorum) within their jurisdiction, might require any person therein described to take the oath thereby appointed, under most severe penalties. But as the oath prescribed by the said first of queen Elizabeth was not abrogated, nor any of her laws for taking it repealed, by this new law, great numbers of persons stood bound by law, to take the oath of supremacy by her prescribed, though never required so to do; so that from the third of king James I. to the 25th of king Charles II. we had two different oaths of supremacy subsisting; and yet from our history I must suppose, that neither of them was ever, in that period, tendered to, or taken by, many that were by law expressly obliged to have taken the oath prescribed by the said first of queen Elizabeth.

I must next observe, that by the swearing laws both of queen Elizabeth and king James, it was provided, that no noble men or noble women should be compelled to take the oath of supremacy by either of them prescribed; and as the danger of popery became imminent towards the end of the reign of Charles II. therefore in the 25th of his reign a new law was made, (being the second law made in that year) by which it was enacted, that all persons, as well peers as commoners, therein described, should take the oath of supremacy appointed to be taken by the said act of James I. which oath, though much neglected, had been occasionally altered, in order to adapt it to the succeeding monarch; for the power of making such alterations in government oaths, as well as the power of altering the publick prayers for the royal family, are allowed to be vested in the succeeding monarch, without any new act of parliament; and, as a further security against popery, every person by this act obliged to take the oath of supremacy, was by the same act obliged to make and subscribe the declaration therein prescribed against transubstantiation, which may properly enough be called an article of the protestant creed.

But as the heir apparent to the crown was known to be a bigotted papist, even this act was not thought to be a sufficient security against the danger of popery, therefore by an act of the 30th of the same reign (being the first law or chapter of the second session of that year) a new and more full declaration against popery was formed, and it was enacted, that no peer shall vote, make proxy, or sit during any debate in the house of peers; nor any mem-

member of the house of commons vote, or is there, after their speaker chosen, until such peer or commoner, shall from time to time respectively, first take the several oaths, of allegiance and supremacy, and make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the said declaration. To which act king A Charles readily gave the royal assent; and, indeed, it is evident, notwithstanding the factious clamours then propagated against him, and since by many implicitly believed, that he would have consented to any security against popery, except that of altering the legal succession to the crown; but from some memoirs lately published, and from what afterwards happened, it is apparent, that the then anticourt faction had something farther in view, than merely a security against popery, therefore they would accept of nothing but what they knew, and he had declared, that he would never agree to: His reason for refusing is plain, because from the same principle upon which the succession was to be altered, a pretence might have been found for altering the possession; and he perhaps knew more of the secret designs of the faction than they imagined, or he ever discovered; for he is a weak statesman that discovers all he knows of the intrigues that are privately hatching against him.

[To be continued.]

Extract of a letter from a Merchant, lately arrived from Spain, to a Person of Distinction.

SIR,

ON the perusal, in the publick papers, of a letter from a Right Hon. Person to —— in the city, I could not help epochaing at that part, where he says, "and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do," I make no doubt, that a certain person has a long time smothered his resentment against that court, for reasons best known to himself; but now, to use his own emphatic expression on another occasion, "the Spanish measure being full," that just resentment has been shewn by him in a manner becoming the minister of the people. That resentment only wanted to be as firmly supported, as it was seasonably exerted, to have accomplished all the ends of the present war, by punishing all our enemies; and that Spain long has been, is, and still may be, an insidious enemy to us, ad-
eas of no doubt: Or if it should, let the sag fads, among many others, as and plain, as they are incontestibly

true, and can be authenticated, give a full proof to the enemies of our late minister, of the conduct of the Spaniards towards Great-Britain, even from the very commencement of the present war against France.

I. I shall first mention the affair of St. Lucar a Spanish port, about seven leagues from Cadiz. There were eleven sail of English vessels in that harbour, who sailed out with Spanish pilots on board, and at the mouth of the river, between the two necks of land, and in shoal water, they were followed by a French privateer, and brought back. Great application was made, by the late Sir Benj. Keene, to the court of Madrid, but to no purpose; they were deemed good prizes, although taken within the land.

II. The next was the affair of the Antigallican, and her prize the Penthiere; and the treatment the late Sir Benj. Keene, our then ambassador at Madrid, received on that occasion, are facts so well known, and so recent in the minds of every one, that I have no occasion to comment further upon them.

III. His majesty's ship the Experiment was chased off the coast of Spain by the Telemachus privateer of near double her force: But by the gallant behaviour of Capt. Strahan and his crew, the French were almost all cut to pieces, when the Telemachus struck, and Capt. Strahan stood afterwards for the Spanish coast, when he sent his boat with his master and four men ashore to land some of the prisoners, and bring him off some necessaries. The boat was immediately detained and the officer and crew thrown into prison; the governor alledging, that the

French ship was an illegal capture, though she came off from the land where she lay at an anchor, and pursued, and first engaged the Experiment. The master is but a few weeks ago returned here from his long imprisonment. Thus the Spaniards have dealt with a British man of war, as well as with a British privateer. Is this insult to the British flag to be borne, when that flag awes the whole world?

IV. About June, 1760, the Saltash sloop of war chased on shore a French row-boat, a few leagues to the eastward of Almeria bay, and some time after she took a French row-boat off Mahon, and put a midshipman and fourteen men on board, and some time in the following month came to anchor in that bay. The Spaniards detained her, and made the men

men prisoners; upon which the captain of the Saltash, finding his prize not come out, sent his boat with the master and five men to know the reason; who, on coming ashore, were threatened by the Spanish soldiers to be fired at, unless they hauled their boat ashore to a port a quarter of a mile from thence, which they refused to do; insisting, as British subjects, they had a right to Spanish protection; whereupon they seized the boat's crew, as well as the prize, and put them in the common prison, where the master was struck and abused by the soldiers, and all the rest used with great cruelty, and refused the use of pen, ink, and paper. The Saltash was not able to get her men, to the number of 19, who are now there. The Spaniards sent the master of a Catalan bark to prison for carrying a message from one of the prisoners to Gibraltar.

V. Very lately the Speedwell cutter, commanded by lieut. Allen, was chased into the harbour of Vigo, by the Achilles, a French man of war, and there made a prize of by her. Mr. Allen has been tried at Spithead, for losing his majesty's cutter, and honorably acquitted; but the court declared their opinion, that she was an illegal prize, and taken contrary to the law of nations.

VI. In Cadiz, where I was a whole year during this war, were many French privateers, manned and fitted out by Spaniards, built under the windows of the governor's house, where they lay; and in his sight when any English vessel sailed out of the harbour, would follow instantly, and bring her in; though, on the contrary, if any French ship should sail out, no English ship of war dared to follow her, or sail out of the harbour in less than twenty-four hours; and the garrison guns were always ready to protect a French ship.

VII. In the harbour of Vigo, about three months ago, there were upwards of thirty French row-boats; in which thirty boats there were not above thirty Frenchmen, one in each boat, and the rest of the crews all Spaniards, and these fitted out by the Spaniards there, and at St. John de Luz.

VIII. At Cabaretta, a small town on the Spanish coast, in the gut of Gibraltar, where is a castle and some few guns, are always a fleet of French row-boats at anchor under those guns, I dare say with not one Frenchman on board, mostly Spaniards and Genoese, but fitted out by Spaniards, who, in a piratical manner,

watch and seize all English vessels which passed without convoy, or happened to be becalmed. This is greatly detrimental to our garrison at Gibraltar, as many of those vessels are generally bound there from Ireland, &c. with provisions.

IX. Alguziers, a Spanish garrison opposite to Gibraltar, has ever been a receptacle and asylum for those piratical French row-boats. An English vessel was brought in there by a French privateer taken close in with the Spanish shore. Sir Edward Hawke, with his fleet, then lay in Gibraltar bay, and sent to the Spanish governor to demand the restoration of that ship which the governor haughtily refused; but admiral Hawke with a true British spirit, like what was formerly done by admiral Blake, sent his best manned and armed to cut out the English ship, so unjustly taken, which they bravely effected from under their forts, and carried her to Gibraltar; but the Spaniards fired all the time, and killed about 150 English. This lord Tyrawley, late governor of Gibraltar, and sir Edward Hawke, remonstrated strongly, our ambassador, to the court of Madrid, but to no effect.

I can mention many other circumstances, relative to Spanish pride, cruelty, barbarity, piracy and partiality; but these I have collected from well-known authorities and stubborn facts, so well known to a great and worthy man, that he could with the greatest justice say, and especially now when our marine is in so good a state. "And this founded on what Spain has already done, not on what that country may farther intend to do."

His majesty's consuls at Madrid, Cadiz, Ferrol, Seville and Cartagena have proved the whole. All our ministers know it; and yet only one has had the spirit to shew a just resentment against a perfidious nation, who, under a pretension of serving the laws of neutrality, have violated the law of nations, and by a spirit through the spirit of all treaties subsisting between them and us. If the Spaniards have acted with this perfidy, ay a great deal of cruelty besides, towards us, we have certainly a right to redress, by negociation or force. They have spied all our negociations, and brought us almost into taciturnity, while they have a prospect of uniting their marine force with that of France: But as the French are now almost as much annihilated as that of Spain was in the days of Elizabeth, why should we be intimidated?

the found of a Spanish fleet? or why not, with a fleet of our own, more than treble their force, immediately rush upon them, and obtain by the law of arms, that justice and satisfaction, which the Spaniards have shamefully denied us by all the force of ministerial application? The force of the Spanish marine is well known here to some persons, if not to others: Mr. R—, a ship builder, who has left the king of Spain's service, is now in England, and can give the necessary information; at least he has given it to me. I wish such prosperity to Old England, that I hope the Spaniards will yet be chastised for their violence, injustice, and barbarity; for, particularly in the affair of the Antigallion, the Spaniards have flung us a bone, which the English mastiff cannot grind.

Yours, &c.

Description of the beautiful City of Philadelphia, with a fine East Prospect thereof.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, is situated in $40^{\circ} 30' N.$ latitude, being one of the finest plans of a town that is now existing, and is more regular than Lima. It is an oblong of two miles, extending from the river De la War to the river Schuylkill, the east fronting the river De la War and the west the river Schuylkill, each front being one mile in length. Every owner of one hundred acres has his house in one of the two fronts, facing the rivers, or in the back street, running from the middle of one front to the middle of the other, and every owner of five thousand acres, has an acre of ground in the front of his house, and the rest half an acre, for gardens and court yards. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town house, and other publick buildings, and each quarter of the city is a square of eight acres. The canal, which runs the whole length of the town, is an hundred feet wide, parallel to which run eight streets, which are crossed by twenty more at right angles, and them thirty feet wide, and several alleys are let into the town from each which add to the beauty and convenience of the place. There is also a canal two hundred feet square, to which ships of four or five hundred tons can come up, with wet and dry docks for building and repairing of ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manners of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandizes; most of the houses are built with brick, but still a great

many more are wanting to complete the plan: However more could not have been expected than has been done in so short a time, the ground not having been laid out much above seventy years.

The town house stands in a square of A 396 feet by 255, inclosed by a high wall, which square is to be laid out in walks, with rows of trees. It was erected in the year 1732. In the body of the edifice are two rooms of 40 feet square and 30 feet high; one for the assembly, the other for the supreme court; between them is an entry hall of 40 feet by 20: On the same floor is the council chamber, and committee room, with a long gallery 100 feet by 20: The publick offices are kept in the wings. Other publick buildings are: The court-house, two quakers meeting-houses, two presbyterian meeting-houses, C one church of England, one baptist meeting, one Dutch Lutheran church, one Dutch Calvinist church, one Moravian church, one maf-s-house, the academy, the quakers school-house, the city alms-house, the quakers alms-house, the hospital, prison, and workhouse.—In the year 1749, the dwelling houses in this city were carefully numbered and found to be 2076.

The price of land at first was 20L for 1000 acres, now it is much raised in value, and even at some distance from Philadelphia is 20s. per ann. an acre, and 20 years purchase.

Germain town, situated to the northward of the city of Philadelphia, is a thriving populous place, inhabited chiefly by the Dutch, or those of Dutch extraction.

The whole province of Pennsylvania is in length about 330 miles, and 220 in breadth. Mr. Penn, the proprietor of it, did not satisfy himself with the grant of it from king Charles II. but entered into a treaty with the Indians, and bought it of them. At first 20 miles of territory, did not, it seems, cost so much as one acre at Philadelphia would now, but afterwards the price was raised tenfold.

The river De la War is navigable for large vessels above 200 miles, and the Schuylkill for large ships as far as Philadelphia; so that by these and the river Susqueannah, this country is admirably situated for trade, which with its excellent plan of government, has been the occasion of industrious people resorting to it in such great numbers.

By an account taken in Philadelphia, it appears, that in the year 1750, there were,

were, 2100 dwelling houses in that city, then.

There is an academy established at Philadelphia, of which the following account appeared in 1753.

THIS institution owes its being to a set of private men, who, at the close of the war, having consulted and agreed upon the general heads, published their proposals, framed a body of constitutions with liberty to alter and amend, and appointed twenty-four trustees, without any regard to religious differences, to carry them into execution. The scheme, on its publication, was so well liked, that in a very short time, the subscriptions rose up to 200 l. a year, for five years.

For the convenience of the trustees, whose business would have suffered by their absence, it was, after some debating, agreed to fix the academy in the city: And the trustees of a convenient building offering to transfer their right in it for the use of the academy, the proposal was gladly accepted, and a conveyance thereupon immediately drawn. This building supply'd the academy out of the smallest part of it with as many handsome and convenient rooms for the schools, as if built on purpose, and there is still left as much of that part, ready seated, and adorned with a beautiful rostrum, or pulpit, as will serve for a large oratory, or hall, for publick examination, and since the conveyance of this large building, the trustees have purchased several contiguous lots, with buildings on them, as make a wide, and spacious area, for the scholars exercises, and on which, in time, as the funds increase, a regular college may be conveniently built.

The scheme thus far advanced, the corporation, having duly weighed its utility, voted 200 l. to be paid to the trustees in hand; and 100 l. a year for five years; 50 l. of which they have appropriated to the use of an intended charity school, for instructing poor children gratis, in the principles of the christian religion, and in reading, writing, and arithmetic: One of the most promising children is to be annually chosen out of the charity school by the corporation, and educated gratis, in higher learning, in the academy.

The masters of the academy, are a rector, who teaches greek and latin, an English master and a teacher of the mathematics. Tutors, and ushers will be added, as the scholars encrease.

Whilst the pupils in the latin and greek schools, are taught the grammatical con-

struction of the classicks, lectures will be read to those who are forward enough wherein the subject matters of each author will be explained, and illustrated, his beauties pointed out.

Even the childrens exercises will be composed by the masters, adapted to the capacity and proficiency, and consist of history, morals, and the plainest parts of natural philosophy, which by these means may be taught along with the language. In the latin schools the masters will particularly enjoin, to correct, refine, and beautify their mother tongue, so that the scholars may be enabled to understand it perfectly well, and write it with propriety and elegance.

The English language will be taught in a grammatical manner, and in a private school, for the benefit of those who may not be inclined to learn latin.

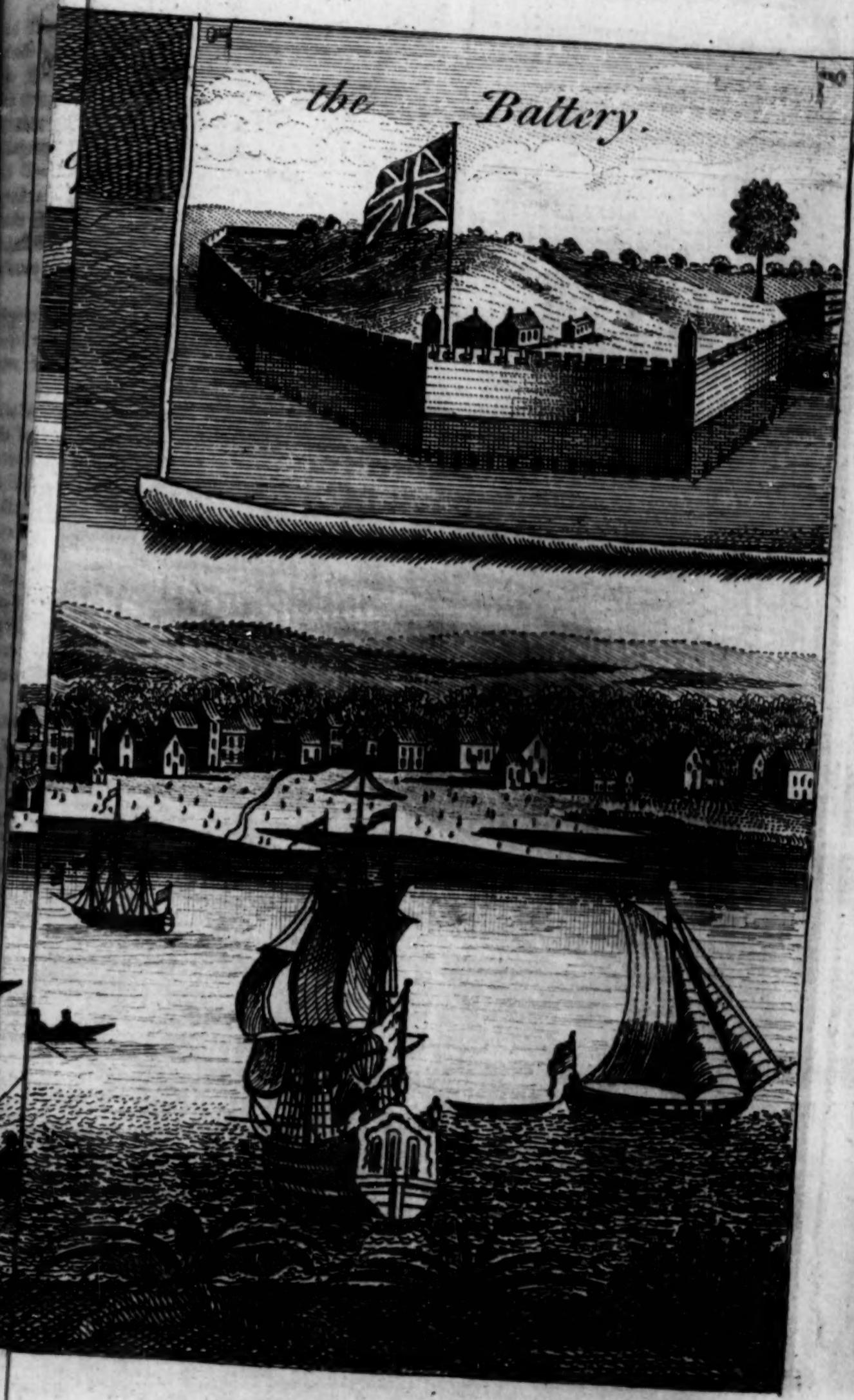
In this academy the same regard will be had to the health and morality of the children as to their proficiency in knowledge. Strict order and discipline will be established. Their diversions, exercises, and meals will be regulated. Shame, refection, and emulation will each be properly and judiciously applied to promote the great ends of the institution, and will be taken to infuse into the minds of the children an early spirit of piety and religion, and a profound awe and reverence for the supreme Being.

Though this foundation is called an academy, yet it is more properly a semblage of schools, under one roof, subject to the inspection of trustees, though only such branches of science as are adapted to the circumstances of the province, are at present proposed to be taught in it, yet it may reasonably be expected that such additions will be made to the present fund, as will improve it into a collegiate institution, and a seminary for every kind of science.—[See Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, in our GENERAL INDEX.]

REFERENCES to the View of PHILADELPHIA.

1. Christ church.—2. State house.—3. Academy.—4. Presbyterian church.—5. Dutch Calvinist church.—6. The house.—7. Quakers meeting-house.—8. High-street wharf.—9. Mulberry street.—10. Sassafras-street.—11. Vine-street.—12. Chestnut-street; the other streets are not to be seen from the point of view.—13. Draw-bridge.—14. Carpenter's wharf.

the **Battery.**

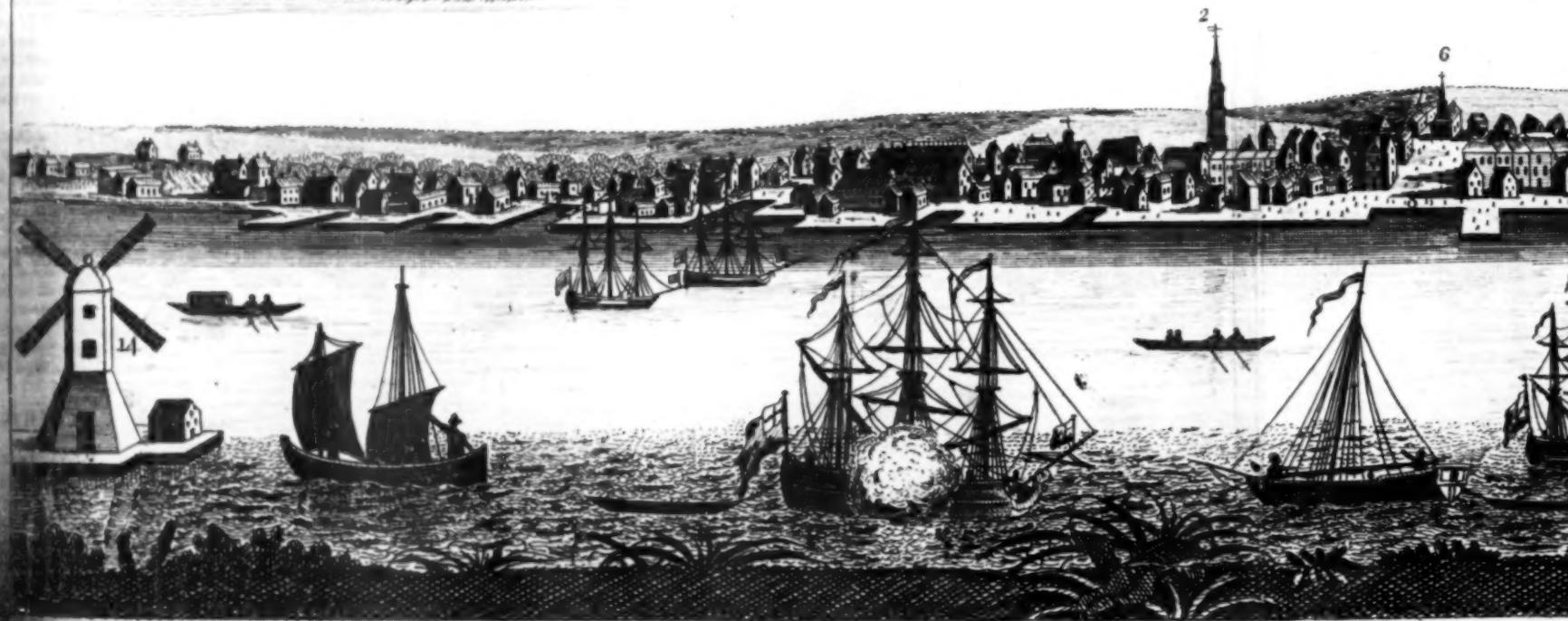


Engrav'd for the London

the State House.



The East Prospect of the City of PHILADELPHIA



ion Magazine .



The History of the last Session of last Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 18, 1760, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 466.

THE house having, on the 22d of January, appointed a committee to prepare an estimate of the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the militia, then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1761, it was, on the 28th, ordered, that the proper officer or officers, should lay before the house, the establishments of the several regiments, battalions, and independent companies, of the militia of the several counties, ridings, and places, within England, that were then embodied: These establishments were, on the 6th of February, laid before the house by lord Barrington, who, at the same time, presented to the house (by his majesty's command) an estimate of the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South Britain, and of the fencible men in Argyleshire, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North-Britain, from 25th December, 1760, to 24th December, 1761, both inclusive, being 365 days; the first of which papers was ordered, on the 9th, to be referred to the said committee; and on the 11th, Mr. John Pitt reported from the committee, that they had prepared an estimate accordingly, which was then ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members, and on the 20th referred to the committee of supply, whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended it to the house, to make such provision for defraying the charges of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year 1761, as the house should think necessary.

Upon this was founded the 2d resolution of the last mentioned committee, which was agreed to on the 23d, and thereupon it was then ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the said resolution, and that Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Charlton, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly Mr. John Pitt, on the 24th, presented to the house, a bill for applying the money granted in this session of parliament, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great-Britain

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called England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia now unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1761; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; as it was accordingly on the 27th, after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

By this new militia law it is enacted, that within ten days after, that his majesty's lieutenant, or, in his absence, three deputy-lieutenants of any county, &c. where pay has not been issued for the militia, shall have certified to the commissioners of the Treasury, that three-fifths of the number of private men of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of such county, &c. have been chosen and inrolled, and that the like proportion of commission-officers have been appointed, and have taken out their commissions, and entered their qualifications, as is by law required; they shall also certify the same to the receiver, or receivers-general of the land-tax for such county, &c. and shall also certify to such receivers-general, when any regiment, battalion, or independent company, that shall have been embodied and called out into actual service, shall be disembodied, and return home by order of their commanding officers, and thereby be no longer entitled to full pay; and the receivers-general, upon receipt of any such certificate, shall issue the whole sums required for the several uses herein after mentioned, viz. For the pay of the said militia, for four months in advance, from the date of such certificate, at the rate of 6s. a day, for each adjutant, where an adjutant is by this act allowed; 1s. a day for each serjeant, with the addition of 2s. 6d. a week for each serjeant-major, where a serjeant-major is allowed; 6d. a day for each drummer, with the addition of 6d. a day for each drum-major, where a drum-major is allowed; 1s. for each private militia-man, with the addition of 6d. to each corporal, for every day in which such private militia-man or corporal shall be respectively employed in the militia; 2s. for each private militia-man, with the addition of 1s.

to each corporal, for his march, on the Monday and Saturday in Whitsun week, to and from the place of general exercise; and also 5d. a month for each private man and drummer, for defraying the contingent expences of each regiment, battalion, or independent company; half a year's A fallary for the clerk of each regiment, or battalion, at the rate of 50l. a year; and for the allowances to the clerk of the general meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each meeting; and to the clerks of the subdivision meetings, at the rate of 1l. 1s. for each meeting; and also for the cloathing of the militia for such county, &c. where the militia hath not already been cloathed, at the rate of 1l. 10s. for each private man, 2l. for each drummer, and 3l. 10s. for each serjeant. All which issues or payments the receivers-general shall make, without any new or other certificate for that purpose.

These clauses of the act I thought it necessary to give a pretty full abstract of, because in them the private men and non-commissioned officers are concerned, who cannot be supposed to be possessed of the act itself; and the reader may see that, as to these clauses, this act differs, in several respects, from the like act of the 31st of the last reign *. As to the other clauses, they relate chiefly to those who must almost necessarily be possessed of the act itself, and therefore it is unnecessary to give any abstract of them here. But all the alterations that have been made, seem to be very proper improvements; though, upon this subject, I must say, that the use which has been made of the militia, will, I fear, defeat the very purpose for which a militia ought, in this country, to be established.

What we, in this country, ought to aim at by a militia, ought to be, to have always ready for service, such a military force, as may be sufficient to defend us against invasions, without being of any dangerous consequence to the liberties of the people. This is unattainable by any method but that of having most of our men of any property bred to arms and military discipline; but will any man of property engage personally in the militia, when he considers, that, by so doing, he may be called out to actual service, and for three years at least, detained, at a great distance from his family and business? I say for three years at least, because I am in some doubt whether a militia-man, or even a militia-officer, after it is called out

to actual service, can, at the end of three years, leave that service and return home, without a discharge or furlough from his commanding officer. The act expressly says, that after the militia are called out to actual service, the officers and private men shall, during such time, be subjected to the articles of war then in force; and it is well known, that, by these articles, it is always made capital for any officer or soldier to desert the service, that is to say, to leave the army, without a discharge or furlough from his commanding officer. B In such circumstances, therefore, and after such a precedent as has been lately made, I am afraid, that no man who is able to hire a substitute, will ever serve in the militia; the consequence of which must be, that our militia will, with respect to the common men, consist of none but the lowest, meanest, and most abandoned set of men in the kingdom; and such a militia I shall always think equally, if not more dangerous, than a regular standing army, because they will be ready to do any thing for an administration, that will put them into full pay, and an army of abandoned disciplined men will soon find officers like to themselves.

By what I have said, I do not mean to object against a proper militia, a militia consisting of men of principle and property: Such a militia is absolutely necessary, for a people that are sincerely resolved to preserve the substance, as well as the shadow, of liberty; therefore, when the present militia laws come to be continued, as they must be in the next session but one, I hope care will be taken to contrive such regulations as may invite, and to avoid such as may deter, our young F men of property, to serve personally, for some time, in the militia. Particularly, I hope, that methods will be established, even for compelling every county, district, to raise their allotted number of militia; for several of them have hitherto neglected, and some of them seem to G wilfully neglected, to do so. In such case, I cannot think it would be amiss, to have recourse to our old method of assessing. We have precedents for assessing a county, or district, for neglect; and a county that neglects to contribute H serves, I am sure, to be amerced: If neglect be owing to their rich men refusing to accept of commissions, the punishment ought to be levied only on those who refuse to accept, or to

* See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 499.

lots for being obliged to accept, under the penalty of paying the amerciament, of their proportionable share of it, if more than one should refuse. Which method, I believe, would enable every county to find officers properly qualified.

March the 3d, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the resolution of the committee of ways and means that day agreed to *, and that Mr. West, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, on the 5th, Mr. Samuel Martin presented to the house, a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money, towards paying off, and discharging, the debt of the navy, and towards naval services in the year 1761; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 9th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning; and on that day, after reading the order of the day, it was ordered, as an instruction to the said committee, that they should have power to receive a clause, or clauses, for allowing further time for making and filing, affidavits of the execution of contracts of clerks to attorneys and solicitors; after which the house, in a committee, went through the bill, made several amendments, and added a clause in pursuance of to said instruction; and then the bill passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

By this act his majesty is empowered, by warrant under his royal sign manual, to authorize the commissioners of the Treasury, at any time before the 5th of January, 1762, to raise, by loans or Exchequer bills, any sum not exceeding 1,500,000l. and the Bank is empowered to lend the said whole sum, if they please; one million whereof is appropriated towards paying off so much of the debt of the navy, and the remaining 500,000l. towards naval services, incurred, or to be incurred, in 1761; and the whole sum, with such interest or premium, as shall be agreed on (no particular rate being limited by the act) is to be repaid out of the sum of next session; or, if sufficient should not be granted before the 5th of July, 1762, to be charged upon the unappropriated sinking fund. And then,

with respect to the clause added, in pursuance of the said instruction, it prolongs the time to the 6th of November, 1761.

March the 4th, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to that house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.

His majesty, relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1761; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint, or defeat, any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.

G. R.

Whereupon it was ordered *nem. con.* that his majesty's most gracious message should be referred to the committee of supply, where it produced the first resolution which was agreed to March the 7th †.

On the 6th, the account of the monies granted for the pay and cloathing of the unembodied militia, from 31st December, 1758, to 25th March, 1760, and which remained unissued at the exchequer, on the 5th of January then last, having been referred to the committee of ways and means, it produced the resolution of that committee agreed to on the 7th.

And on the 9th, the surplusses stated 5th April, 1760, and 10th of October, 1760, having been referred to the said committee of ways and means, it produced the 2d resolution of that committee agreed to on the 10th; and in consequence of the said first resolution of the committee of supply, agreed to on the 7th, the first resolution of the committee of ways and means of the 10th, was agreed to by the house. These two resolutions of the committee of ways and means being thus agreed to on the 10th, the said resolution of the same committee agreed to on the 7th, was again read, and it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in, pursuant to these

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* See before, p. 402. † See before, p. 383. ¶ The reason of which war, because the militia had been called out to actual service.

three resolutions; and that the same gentlemen, appointed to prepare the last mentioned bills, together with Mr. Chastleton, should prepare, and bring in the same, ~~as~~ ^{as} soon as may be of need. In obedience to this order two distinct bills were prepared, one intituled, a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, out of the sinking fund; and for applying certain monies remaining in the exchequer, for the service of the year 1761. And the other was intituled, a bill for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. Both which bills were presented on the 11th, by Mr. West; both passed the two houses in common course and *pari passu*; and both received the royal assent at the end of the session. But I must observe, that on the 13th the committee of the whole house upon the former were instructed to receive a clause of credit, and the committee of the whole house upon the latter were instructed to receive a clause or clauses for exempting from all taxes, and other charges whatsoever, such annuities and sums of money, as had been granted, or should be granted by his majesty, to any of the royal family, and also to receive a clause of appropriation. All which clauses were accordingly added, and the title of the last of the two bills was a little altered, by calling it an act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; &c.

By the first of these two acts, it is enacted, that out of the monies of the sinking fund, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay, all such sums as had been directed by any former act or acts to be paid thereout, there should, from time to time, as it came into the receipt of the exchequer, be issued and applied, towards making good the supply granted for the service of 1761, a sum not exceeding 1,762,400l. and the commissioners of the treasury are authorized to issue and apply the same accordingly. And, it is enacted that the sum of 88,667l. 10s. part of the sum of 90,000l. mentioned in the said resolution of the committee of ways and means, agreed to 7th March, should be issued and applied to the same use. Then follows the clause of credit, by which the commissioners of the treasury are authorized to raise by loans or exchequer bills, any sum or sums, not exceeding 1,762,400l. upon the credit of the sinking fund, at

such interest or premium as shall be agreed on; and all persons, natives or foreigners, bodies politic or corporate, particularly the bank, are empowered to lend.

And by the last of these two acts it is enacted, that his majesty may, by warrant under his royal sign manual, authorize the commissioners of the treasury, at any time or times before the 5th of January, 1762, to raise by loans or exchequer bills, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 1,000,000l. at such interest or premium as shall be agreed on, the principal sum with the interest, premium, and charges, to be charged upon, and repaid out of, the first supplies to be granted in the next session, and in case sufficient supplies for that purpose shall not be granted before the 5th of July, 1762, then to stand charged upon the unappropriated sinking fund. And the bank is empowered to lend, upon the credit of this act, any sum not exceeding 1,000,000l. After which follows the clauses of appropriation, and the clause for exempting the royal family from all taxes, &c. upon their annuities or donations from the king.

Thus, the reader will see, that with respect to these two acts, as well as the act last before mentioned, the parliament very wisely took care not to limit the rate of interest or premium upon which the money was to be borrowed, as they had done in the land or malt tax acts; for after having raised so large a sum as 12,000,000l. by subscription, they rightly supposed, that it would be impossible to judge what interest or premium would be required, for raising the money designed by these three acts to be raised; and an impossibility to raise that money at the interest or premium, if any had been prescribed, might have been attended with the most fatal consequences to the publick service, and consequently to the safety of the nation. Whether the commissioners of the treasury have been obliged to allow any premium for the use of the money, cannot be known till the accounts be laid before the next session of parliament; but as they have allowed the same interest which is allowed upon the land tax act, it is to be hoped they have not been obliged to allow any premium. And if they have not, it shews how far the credit of this nation is established in a time when our enemies are often more than double the interest we pay, and yet can get no money to borrow.

But our ministers must take care not to stretch the national credit too far, for credit is like a rope stretched out between two persons; if they pull till it breaks, the stronger it is, the more violent will be the fall that each receives.

These are all the bills passed last session, **A** that can properly be called supply bills; but before I leave the subject of the supply, I shall give an account of such of the other resolutions of the two grand committees as deserve a particular notice. November 29th, Mr. Poirier, from the committee of the African company, being called in, presented to the house, pursuant to the directions of an act of parliament, a paper intitled, *Anno 1759*, the account of the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, distinguishing every article of expence under its proper title: Which paper was ordered to lie upon the table, for the perusal of the members; and on the 21st of January, a petition of the said committee being offered to be presented to the house, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon the petition was brought up and read; setting forth, that the petitioners had laid before the house, an account of the sum granted for 1759; and that the petitioners were then investing the money granted in 1760, in goods, stores, and necessaries, for the support of the several forts upon the coast of Africa; and therefore praying the house to grant such a sum for the necessary support thereof, for the ensuing year, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was at that time only ordered to lie upon the table; and upon the 28th another petition of the said committee being offered to be presented to the house, and being in the same manner recommended by his majesty, it was brought up and read; reciting their said former petition, and representing to the house, that several of the forts were in ruinous condition; that the board of ordnance had given notice to the petitioners, that the fort at Anamaboo was near compleated, and desired to know into whose charge the petitioners would have delivered it; and alledging that the petitioners were apprehensive, that the sentiments then under their care, with the said fort at Anamaboo added to them,

could not be properly protected and secured, unless a larger sum should be granted for their maintenance and support, for the ensuing year, than what had been to that time usually appropriated to that purpose; and therefore praying the house, to take the matter into consideration, and to make such provision therein as the house should think proper.

This petition was likewise then only ordered to lie upon the table; but the same day it was ordered, that the proper officer, or officers, should lay before the house, an account of the state and condition of the fort at Anamaboo, on the coast of Africa, according to the latest accounts received from thence; and in pursuance of this order, Mr. Earle, on the 4th of February, presented to the house, Extracts of two letters from captain

C John Baugh, one of his majesty's engineers in ordinary, to the board of ordnance, one dated, Cape Coast Castle, 6th February, 1760, and received by that board, 25th September, 1760; and the other dated Cape Coast Castle, 14th March, 1760; and received by the said board, 18th August, 1760; which extracts were ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members, without any motion for having the originals, because, I suppose, they contained secrets which ought not to be made known to our enemies. And on the 6th of February, all these papers being referred to the committee of supply, they produced the 2d resolution agreed to by the house on the 9th of that month.

E December 1st, there was presented to the house by the sheriffs of London, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, which petition, being read, was of much the same import, and accompanied with the same recommendation from his majesty, as that in the preceding session; therefore I shall now only add, that it was the cause

G of the 2d resolution of the committee of supply, agreed to on the 14th of the same month.

H *An Account of the French Opera, so much admired at Paris. Being the 88th Letter of the NEW ELOISA, St. PREUX to Mrs. ORBE.*

I This to you, dear cousin, I am to give you an account of the French opera; for, although you have not mentioned it in

your

* See before, p. 353.

† See before, p. 291, and 350.

your own letters, and Eloisa has kept your secret in hers, I am not at a loss to whom to attribute that piece of curiosity. I have been once at the opera to satisfy myself, and twice to oblige you, but am in hopes, however, this letter will be my excuse for going no more. If you command me, indeed, I can bear it again; I can suffer, I can sleep there, for your service; but to remain awake and attentive, is absolutely impossible.

But, before I tell you what I think of this famous theatre, I will give you an account of what they say of it here; the opinion of the connoisseurs may, perhaps, rectify mine, where I happen to be mistaken. The French opera passes, at Paris, for the most pompous, the most delightful, the most wonderful entertainment, that was ever effected by the united efforts of the human genius. It is said to be the most superb monument of the magnificence of Louis the fourteenth. In fact, every one is not so much at liberty, as you imagine, to give his opinion on so grave a subject. Every thing may be made a point of dispute here, except musick and the opera; but with respect to these, it may be dangerous not to dissemble one's thoughts; as the French musick is supported by an inquisition no less arbitrary than severe. Indeed, the first lesson which strangers are taught, is, that foreigners universally allow, that nothing in the whole world is so fine as the opera at Paris. The truth is, discreet people are silent upon this topick, because they dare not laugh, except in private.

It must be allowed, however, that they represent at the opera, at a vast expence, not only all the wonderful things in nature, but many others still more wonderful, and which nature never produced. For my part, I cannot help thinking Mr. Pope meant this theatre, where he said, one might see there, mixed in one scene of confusion, gods, devils, monsters, kings, shepherds, fairies, madness, joy, a wildfire, a jig, a battle, and a ball.

This assemblage, so magnificent and well-conducted, is regarded by the spectators, as if all the things and characters

exhibited were real. On seeing the representation of a heathen temple, they are seized with a profound reverence; and, if the goddesses be at all pretty, half the men in the pit are immediately pagans.

Here the audience is not so nice as at the French comedy. Those very spectators, who could not there consider the player as the character he represented, cannot, at the opera, consider him any otherwise. It seems as if they were shocked at a national deception, and could give into nothing but what was grossly absurd; or perhaps they can more easily conceive players to be gods than heroes. Jupiter being of another nature, people may think of him as they please; but Cato was a man, and how few men are there, who, to judge from themselves, have any reason to think such a man as Cato ever existed.

This opera is not composed, therefore, as in other places, of a company of mercenaries, hired to furnish out an entertainment for the publick. It is true, they are paid by the publick, and it is their busines to attend the opera: But the nature of it is quite changed by its becoming a royal academy of musick, a sort of sovereign tribunal that judges without appeal in its own cause, and is not very remarkable for justice and integrity. Thus you see, how much in some countries the essence of things depends on mere words, and how a respectable title may do honour to that which least deserves it.

The members of this illustrious academy are not degraded by their profession: In revenge, however, they are excommunicated, which is directly contrary to the custom of all other countries: But, perhaps, having had their choice, they had rather live honourably and be damned, than go, as plebeians, vulgarly to heaven. I have seen a modern chevalier, on the French theatre, as proud of the profession of a player, as the unfortunate Laberius was formerly mortified at it, although the latter was forced into it by the commands of Cæsar, and recited only his own works*. But then our degraded ancient could not afterwards take his place in the

* Obliged by the tyrant to appear on the stage, he lamented his disgrace in some affecting verses, which justly irritated every honest mind against Cæsar. After having lived, said he, sixty years with honour, I left my house this morning, a Roman knight, but shall return to it this evening, an infamous stage-player. Alas! I have lived a day too long. O fortune! if it was my lot to be thus once disgraced, why did you not force me hither while youth and vigour had left me at least an agreeable person: But now, what a wretched object do I present to the insults of the people of Rome? A feeble

circus among the Roman knights; whilst the modern one found his every day at the French comedy, among the first nobility in the kingdom. And I will venture to say, never did they talk at Rome with so much respect, of the majesty of the Roman people, as they do at Paris, A of the majesty of the opera.

This is what I have gathered chiefly from conversation about this splendid entertainment; I will now relate to you what I have seen of it myself.

Imagine to yourself the inside of a large box, about fifteen feet wide, and B long in proportion: This box is the stage; on each side are placed skreens, at different distances, on which the objects of the scene are coarsely painted. Beyond these is a great curtain, bedaubed in the same manner; which extends from one side to the other, and is generally cut through, C to represent caves in the earth, and openings in the heavens, as the perspective requires. So that, if any person, in walking behind the scenes, should happen to brush against the curtain, he might cause an earthquake so violent as to shake—our sides with laughing. The skies are D represented by a parcel of blueish rags, hung up with lines and poles, like wet linnen at the washer-woman's. The sun, for he is represented here sometimes, is a large candle in a lanthorn. The chariots of the gods and goddesses are made of four bits of wood, nailed together in the E form of a square, and hung up by a strong cord, like a swing: Across the middle is fastened a board, on which the deity sits a-straddle; and in the front of it hangs a piece of coarse canvas, bedaubed with paint, to represent the clouds that attend on this magnificent carr. The bottom of this machine is illuminated by two or F three slinking, unsnuffed candles, which, as often as the celestial personage hustles about, and shakes his swing, smoke him deliciously, with incense worthy such a divinity.

As these chariots are the most considerable machines of the opera, you may judge by them of the rest. A troubled sea is made of long rollers, covered with canvas or blue paper, laid parallel, and

turned by the dirty understrappers of the theatre. Their thunder is a heavy cart, which rumbles over the floored ceiling, and is not the least affecting instrument of their agreeable musick. The flashes of lightning are made by throwing powdered rosin into the flame of a link; and the falling thunderbolt is a cracker at the end of a squib.

The stage is provided with little square trap-doors; which, opening on occasion, give notice that the infernal daemons are coming out of the cellar. And when they are to be carried up into the air, they substitute dexterously in their room little devils of brown canvas stuffed with straw, or sometimes real chimney-sweepers, that are drawn up by ropes, and ride triumphant through the air, till they majestically enter the clouds, and are lost among the dirty rags I mentioned. But what is really tragical is, that, when the tackle is not well managed, or the ropes happen to break, down come infernal spirits and immortal gods together, and break their limbs, and sometimes their necks. To all this, I shall add their monsters; which certainly make some scenes very pathetick, such as their dragons, lizards, tortoises, crocodiles, and great toads, all which stalk or crawl about the stage with a threatening air, and put one in mind of the temptation of St. Antony: Every one of these figures being animated by a G jockey of a Savoyard, that has not sense enough to play the brute.

Thus you see, cousin, in what consists, in a great degree, the splendid furniture of the opera; at least, thus much I could observe from the pit, with the help of my glaiss; for you must not imagine these expedients are much hid, or produce any great illusion: I only tell you here what I saw, and what every other unprejudiced spectator might have seen as well as myself. I was told, nevertheless, that a prodigious quantity of machinery is employed to effect all these motions, and was several times offered a sight of it; but I was never curious to see in what manner extraordinary efforts were made to be productive of insignificant effects.

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voice, a weak body, a mere corpse, an animated skeleton, which has nothing left of me but my name. The entire prologue which he spoke on this occasion, the injustice done him by Cesar, who was piqued at the noble freedom with which he avenged his offended honour, the affront he received at the circus, the meanness of Cicero in upbraiding him, with the ingenious and satirical reply of Laberius, are all preserved by Aulus Gellius, and compose, in my opinion, the most curious and interesting piece in his whole collection; which is, for the most part, a very insipid one.

The number of people engaged in the service of the opera is inconceivable. The orchestra and chorus together consist of near an hundred persons: There is a multitude of dancers, every part being doubly and triply supplied^{*}, that is to say, there is always one or two inferior actors ready to take the place of the principal, and who are paid for doing nothing, till the principal is pleased to do nothing in his turn, and which is seldom long before it happens. After a few representations, the chief actors, who are personages of great consequence, honour the publick no more with their presence in that piece, but give up their parts to their substitutes, or to the substitutes of those substitutes. They receive always the same money at the door, but the spectator does not always meet with the same entertainment. Every one takes a ticket, as he does in the lottery, without knowing what will be his prize; but be what it will, no body dares complain; for you are to know that the honourable members of this academy owe the publick no manner of respect, it is the publick which owes it to them.

I will say nothing to you of their musick, because you are acquainted with it. But you can have no idea of the frightful cries and hideous bellowings, with which the theatre resounds during the representation. The actresses, throwing themselves into convulsions as it were, rend their lungs with squeaking: In the mean time, with their fists clenched against their stomach, their heads thrown back, their faces red, their veins swelled, and their breasts heaving, one knows not which is most disagreeably affected, the eye or the ear. Their actions make those suffer as much who see them, as their singing does those who hear them; and yet what is inconceivable, is, that these howlings are almost the only thing the audience applaud. By the clapping of their hands, one would imagine them a parcel of deaf people, delighted to be able to hear the voice now and then strained to the highest pitch, and that they strove to encourage the actors to repeat their efforts. For my part, I am persuaded that they applaud the squeaking of an actress at the opera, for the same reason that they do the tricks of a tumbler or posture-master at the fair: It is displeasing and painful to see them; one is in pain while they last, but we are

so glad to see all pass off without any accident, that we willingly give them applause.

Think how well this manner of singing is adapted to express all that Quinault has written the most soft and tender. A Imagine the muses, loves and graces, imagine Venus herself expressing her sentiments in this delicate manner, and judge of the effects. As to their devils, let us leave their musick to something infernal enough to suit it. As also that of their magicians, conjurors, and witches; all B which, however, meets with the greatest applause at the French opera.

To these ravishing sounds, as harmonious as sweet, we may very deservedly join those of the orchestra. Conceive to yourself a continual clashing of jangling instruments, attended with the drawing and perpetual groans of the base, a note the most doleful and insupportable that ever heard in my life, and which I could never bear a quarter of an hour together without being seized with a violent headache. All this forms a species of philomody, which has commonly neither time D nor tune. But when, by accident, they hit on an air a little lively, the feet of the audience are immediately in motion, and the whole house thunders with the clattering. The pit in particular, with much pains and a great noise, always imitate a certain performer in the orchestra. Delighted to perceive for a moment that cadence which they seldom feel, they strain their ears, ready, hands, feet, and, in short, their whole body to keep that time, which is every moment ready to escape them. In this F of this the Italians and Germans, who are more easily affected with the meatus of their musick, pursue them without effort, and have never any occasion to beat time. At least, Regianino has often told me, that, at the opera in Italy, where the musick is so affecting and lively, you will never see, or hear, in the orchestra, or among the spectators, the least noise of either hands or feet. But, in this country, every thing serves to prove the dulness of their musical organs; their voices are harsh and unpleasing, their tones affected and drawing, and their transitions hard and dissonant: There G is no cadence nor melody in their singing, their martial instruments, the fifes and drums, &c. &c. &c.

* They know nothing of this in Italy; the publick would not suffer it, and this entertainment is subject to less expence: It would cost too much to be ill-served.

† Le Buceton.

infantry, the trumpets of their cavalry, their horns, their hautboys, the ballad-singers in the streets, and the fiddlers in their publick houses, all have something so horribly grating, as to shock the most indelicate ear*. All talents are not bestowed on the same men, and the French in general are, of all the people in Europe, those of the least aptitude for musick. Lord B—— pretends that the English have as little, but the difference is, that they know it, and care nothing about the matter, whereas the French give up a thousand just pretensions, and will submit B to be censured in any other point whatever, sooner than admit they are not the best musicians in the world. There are even people, at Paris, who look upon the cultivation of musick as the concern of the state, perhaps because the improvement of Timotheus's lyre was so at C Sparta. However this be, the opera here may, for aught I know, be a good political institution, in that it pleases persons of taste no better. But to return to my description.

The *ballets*, which are the most brilliant parts of the opera, considered of themselves, afford a pleasing entertainment, as they are magnificent, and truly theatrical; but, as they enter into the composition of the piece, it is in that light we must consider them.

You remember the operas of Quinault; you know in what manner the diversions E are there introduced; it is much the same or rather worse with his successors. In every act, the action of the piece is stopt short, just at the most interesting period, by an interlude which is represented before the actors, who are seated on the stage, while the audience in the pit are kept F standing. From these interruptions it frequently happens, that the characters of the piece are quite forgotten, and always that the spectators are kept looking at actors that are looking at something else. The fashion of these interludes is very simple. If the prince is in a good humour, he partakes of the gaiety of his division, and is a dance; if he is displeased, it is contrived, in order to bring him to temper again, and it is also a dance. I know not whether it be the fashion at first to make a ball for the entertainment of the king, when he is out of humour; but this I know, with respect to our opera H, that one cannot sufficiently admire

October, 1761.

* The light air of the French musick have not been unaptly compared to a cow's wag, or the bobblings of a fat goose attempting to fly.

their stoical firmness and philosophy, in sitting so tranquil to see comic dances and attend to songs, while the fate of their kingdoms, crowns and lives, is sometimes determined behind the scenes. But they have besides many other occasions for the introduction of dances; the most solemn actions of human life are here performed in a dance. The parsons dance, the soldiers dance, the gods dance, the devils dance, the mourners dance at their funerals, and in short all their characters dance upon all occasions.

Dancing is thus the fourth of the fine arts employed in the constitution of the lyric drama: The other three are arts of imitation; but what is imitated in dancing? nothing. — It is therefore foreign to the purpose, for what business is there for minuets or rigadoons in a tragedy? Nay, I will venture to say, dancing would be equally absurd in such compositions, though something was imitated by it. For, of all the dramatic unities, the most indispensable is that of language or expression; and an opera made up partly of singing, partly of dancing, is even more ridiculous than that in which they sing half French half Italian.

Not content to introduce dancing as an essential part of the composition, they even attempt to make it the principal, having operas, which they call *ballets*, and which so badly answer their title, that dancing is no less out of character, in them, than in all the rest. Most of these *ballets* consist of as many different subjects as acts; which subjects are connected together, by certain metaphysical relations, of which the spectator would never form the least suspicion or conjecture, if the author did not take care to advise him of it in the prologue. The seasons, ages, senses, elements, are the subjects of a dance; but I should be glad to know what propriety there is in all this, or what ideas can by this means be conveyed to the mind of the spectator? Some of them again are purely allegorical, as the *carnival*, the *folly*, and are the most intolerable of all, because, with a good deal of wit and fine, they contain neither sentiment, description, plot, business, nor any thing that can either interest the audience, let off the mulick to H advantage, flatter the passions, or heighten the illusion. In these pretended *ballets*, the action of the piece is performed in singing,

singing, the dancers continually finding occasion to break in upon the singers, though without meaning or design.

The result of all this, however, is, that these ballets, being less interesting than their tragedies, these interruptions are little remarked. Were the piece itself more affecting, the spectator would be more offended; but the one defect serves to hide the other, and, in order to prevent the spectators being tired with the dancing, the authors artfully contrive it so, that they may be more heartily tired with the piece itself.

This would lead me insensibly to make some enquiries into the true composition of the lyric drama, but these would be too prolix to be compressed in this letter; I have therefore written a little dissertation on that subject, which you will find inclosed, and may communicate to Regianino. I shall only add, with respect to the French opera, that the greatest fault I observed in it, is a false taste for magnificence; whence they attempt to represent the marvellous, which, being only the object of imagination, is introduced with as much propriety in an epic poem, as it is ridiculously attempted on the stage. I should hardly have believed, had not I seen it, that there could be found artists weak enough to attempt an imitation of the chariot of the sun, or spectators so childish as to go to see it. Bruyere could not conceive how so fine a sight as the opera could be tiresome. For my part, who am no Bruyere, I can conceive it very well, and will maintain, that to every man who has a true taste for the fine arts, the French musick, their dancing, and the marvellous of their scenery, put together, compose the most tiresome representation in the world. After all, perhaps the French do not deserve a more perfect entertainment, especially with respect to the performance: Not because they want ability to judge of what is good, but because the bad pleases them better. For, as they had rather censure than applaud, the pleasure of criticising compensates for every defect, and they had rather laugh after they get home, than be pleased with the piece during the representation.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have alluded, p. 314, to the curious Magpye Trial of Brentford,

I have procured a genuine copy from the original trial, which, I think, highly merits a place in your much, and justly admired collection. It is the trial of John Foster, at the Old-Bailey, for felony, June 1, 1693, in the reign of William and Mary.

The prisoner being brought from Newgate, to the bar at the Sessions-House, the court proceeded on the trial as follows, after he had been arraigned on the indictment.

Clerk of the Crown. You, the prisoner at the bar, these men that you shall hear called, and personally do appear, are to pass between our sovereign lord and lady the king and queen and you, upon trial of life and death; if you will challenge them, or any of them, your time is to speak to them as they come to the book to be sworn, and before they be sworn.

The prisoner made no exceptions, and 12 jurors were sworn to try the issue.

Clerk of the Crown. John Foster, hold up thy hand (which he did.)

Gentlemen of the jury, and you that are sworn, look upon the prisoner, and hearken to his cause. He stands indicted by the name of John Foster, of the parish of Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex, labourer, for that he, the 24th day of May, in the fifth year of the reign of our sovereign lord and lady the king and queen, with force and arms, at the parish aforesaid, one bird called a magpye, value two-pence, and one bird-cage, value four-pence, the goods and chattels of Robert Connisbey, Gent. then and there being found feloniously he did steal, take, and bear away, against the peace of our sovereign lord and lady the king and queen, their crown and dignity, &c. To this indictment he hath pleaded not guilty, and for his trial he hath put himself on God and his country, which country you are: Your business is to enquire whether he be guilty or not guilty; if you find him guilty, you are to enquire of his goods and chattels, and whether he did fly for it; if you find him not guilty, that he did fly for it, say so, and no more, and hear your evidence.

Crier. Call Robert Connisbey, and Richard Searing, who appeared in court, were sworn, and Mr. Connisbey stood.

Court. Come, Sir, what have you to say against the prisoner at the bar, a magpye that you lost?

Mr. Connisbey. My lord, I lost a magpye and a cage, the 14th of May last.

was taken from my door, off the hook that it hung upon ; but truly, my lord, I can't say the prisoner at the bar stole it from me.

Court. What made you bring him here then ? It is a very small, inconsiderable business, to put a man to Newgate for.

Connisbey. My lord, it was none of my doings, it was the justice of peace's fault that committed him, I was unwilling he should go to prison : I am sorry it happened so, my lord.

Court. What is the justice of peace's name ?

Connisbey. His name is Hawley, my lord.

Court. Pray where does he live ?

Connisbey. At New Brentford.

Court. He was but a foolish man for his pains, to commit a poor fellow to goal for such a trifling business as this is : He had better have sent him to his captain, and let him have run the gantlet, &c. Have you any other witness, Sir ?

Connisbey. I have no more, but the constable that took the prisoner.

Court. Took him, do you call it ? why surely you had no great difficulty about the taking of him ; he was not in such fear as to run away for a magpye : However, we will hear the constable.

Clerk of the Crown. Stand up, Mr. Constable (which he did.)

Court. Is the constable sworn ?

Mr. Constable. Yes, my lord, I am sworn.

Court. Come, Mr. Constable, what say you to the matter ? Do you know the prisoner at the bar ?

Constable. Yes, my lord, this gentleman brought me a warrant, from Mr. Justice Hawley, against the prisoner at the bar, and I served it at his quarters at Old Brentford, where I found the cage and a magpye, and I took them and the prisoner, and carried them before Mr. Justice Hawley, and his worship was pleased to commit him to prison.

Court. Poor fellow ; friend, how long hast thou been in prison ?

Foster. Almost three weeks, my lord ; and I have endured a great deal of hardship, and many a hungry belly I am sure, good help me ; I am very poor, my lord.

Court. Hark you, Mr. Connisbey ; say what did the worthy justice of peace say you do with the magpye, after he had committed the prisoner ?

Connisbey. My lord, he ordered me to keep the magpye and the cage safe, till the

bishop of London's bailiff came for it, it being a waife, he said, it was forfeited to the lord of the manor (at which the court laughed heartily.)

Court. Pray, Mr. Connisbey, what was your magpye worth, and your cage : was it a wire-cage ?

Connisbey. Worth, my lord, I do not know very well what it was worth ; about a groat or six-pence, as the indictment sets forth, the cage was a twiggen-cage.

Court. Fie, fie ! a silly business ! a wise justice, indeed ! he deserves to be committed himself, till he learns more wit : Have you done for the king and queen, Mr. Connisbey ?

Connisbey. I have no more to say, my lord, I would not have come here to say this, if I could have helped it.

Court. Come, Mr. Foster, you have heard what hath been sworn against you, now make your defence.

Foster. My lord, indeed, my lord, I did not steal the magpye : There was a man overtook me (who was an entire stranger to me) in the way between the two Brentfords, and desired me to carry the bird and the cage for him, which I did ; and when we came to Old Brentford, he desired me to keep it, till he called for it : He went away, my lord, but never came any more ; so, my lord, I was loth to kill the bird, and I did not know whose it was, if I had, I would have restored it to the owner.

Court. A good defence. Look you, gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar, John Foster, stands indicted for felony, for stealing a magpye and a cage, of the value of six-pence, which is a very inconsiderable value. And you have heard the evidence for the king, who told you that the magpye was lost, and that it was found upon the prisoner. But Mr. Connisbey does not take upon him to swear, that the prisoner stole it from him ; and the prisoner he denies it, and tells you, that truly he did not take it away, but that he had it of a stranger, that he accidentally met withal upon the road between the two Brentfords ; therefore I do not see any colour of evidence against the prisoner : And I must needs say it was a very simple, weak thing, done of the justice of peace, to commit the poor fellow for such a trifl : I shall leave it to you to consider of the evidence, and if you find him guilty, you are to say so : But if you think in your conscience, that he did not steal the magpye, then you are to acquit the

the prisoner. You had best go over to yd thereof, it will be with great reluctance, each other and consider, you had not if ever, they quit our service, give yourselves the trouble to go out of the court about such a small indifferent matter as this.

Then the jury, having considered of their verdict, and being returned to their seats, the court spake as followeth.

Clerk of the Crown. Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed of a verdict?

Jury. Yes.

Clerk of the Crown. Keeper, set John Foster to the bar (which was done.)

Clerk of the Crown. John Foster, hold up thy hand (which he did.)

Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner; how say you, is he guilty of the felony wherof he stands indicted, or not guilty?

Foreman. Not guilty.

Court. Keeper, bring the prisoner about into the middle of the court (which was done.)

Court. Look you, Foster, because you are a poor man, the court hath considered of your condition, and acquitted you of the fees; get you home about your business, but have a care how you meet with a magpye again.

Foster. Indeed, my lord, I will. Pray God bless king William and queen Mary, and all the honourable bench; God be with you, my lord.

I am, your humble servant, Hogsnoten, Sept. 1, 1761. SPHINX.

A Plan for the more Expeditiously Manning the Fleets. By THOMAS COLE.

WE have upwards of 20,000 French sailors prisoners in several parts of the kingdom, who are a very great expense to us; the greatest part of them robust men, as well as good sailors; and who would readily enlist into our service were they permitted, being sensible they shall be otherwise confined to the end of the war, from an inability in their king to exchange them.

I humbly propose, that as many of these French prisoners, as have no families, in their own country, may be enlisted, and that forty or fifty of them be distributed on board each of our first, second, and third rates; and so on in proportion on board of our lesser ships, in which they may be made as useful as our own sailors, without having it in their power to do any mischief; and as our pay and provisions are so much preferable to their own, when once they come to enjoy the sweets

Having, during the last war, offered to the admirals Wager, Norris, and Stuart, the utility of enlisting French prisoners, the two former were so pleased with the thought, that they commissioned me to go to admiral Stuart, who then commanded at Portsmouth, with orders for him to send me in his barge to Portchester, to examine whether any of the French sailors confined there would enlist into our service. I went accordingly; and the major part of them were not only willing, but even begged and prayed to be taken into our service. I returned to Portsmouth and acquainted admiral Stuart thereof, and prevailed upon him to go with me the next day to Portchester, to be an eye-witness of what I had told him; and finding my report to be true, he wrote a letter to be delivered by me to the admirals Wager and Norris, setting forth, the readiness the said French sailors had shewn to be enlisted into our service. When I delivered to them admiral Stuart's letter, they were so much delighted with it, that it was moved in council, that all such French prisoners as should be found willing to enlist, might be taken into our service; but our then minister alleging, that they had entered into an agreement with the French ministers, that neither side should enlist their prisoners, this matter dropped.

The French, during the last and present war, have used every art to prevail upon our sailors to enlist into their service; I therefore hope no such agreement has been entered into by our present minister.

Great numbers of these French prisoners are Protestants, taken from their parents when they are young, then regulated into a class, and allowed a small assistance till they are able to go to most of them are single men, and have no family in France, so it is indifferent to them whether they ever return thither or not.

The Spaniards, last war, to encourage English sailors to enlist, made them pay officers on board their ships of war; it is well known, that above a third part of the king of Prussia's army are French prisoners and deserters; in short, that no nation in Europe, except this, uses all methods to enlist prisoners, which is neglected here, for no good reason that I conceive.

To the AUTHOR,

SIR,
A S I think every thing put in the publick papers, that has a tendency to encourage disaffection to our present happy establishment, ought to be discouraged, it gave me concern to find it affirmed in some of the publick papers, that we were taking a body of Mecklenburgh troops into our pay for three years.

It is universally known the general discontent it has given, the taking foreign troops into our pay in time of peace, and giving subsidies to German princes, in order to be a protection to foreign dominions, in which we have no concern. It is the only argument the Jacobites make use of, that seems to have any force. Say they, The riches and strength of Britain will always be lavished away on foreign connections, occasioned by our sovereign's having foreign dominions; and in all the treaties made by Great-Britain these forty years, say they, one would think they had been made by H——n ministers. Perhaps there has been too much ground given for this assertion; but our present most gracious sovereign has declared he glories in the name of Briton; and must be as sensible as his subjects are, that it is the interest of this country not to consume our substance, and throw away the lives of our men, by a war on the continent; and likewise must know, that every shilling of subsidies paid to German princes, in time of peace, can never be thought, by his subjects, money spent for the interest of Britain: And I believe we shall never hereafter see foreign troops taken into our pay for any longer time certain, than the continuation of the war we may be engaged in.

In the prosecution of the present war, besides a concern for the Protestant religion in Germany, which in a great measure depends on the success of the king of Prussia, we are in honour obliged to support him, as he gave up his alliance with France at our desire:—I own, I think, that this was unlucky for this nation, as well as for him; as if he had continued in alliance with France, they would naturally have supported him against the house of Austria, and then all that could have happened disagreeable to us was this, that the French would have taken possession of Hanover, by which they could not have put more in their pockets than 500,000l. a year, the

full revenues of these dominions; and by not contesting that point with them, we should have saved five millions a year, which we have expended in defending them; and by maintaining the one half of that army on board our fleet, which we have maintained for the defence of Hanover, we should have been able to raise much more money by invading the coast of France, than they could raise by attacking Hanover. However, it is now said with confidence, that we are to endeavour to drive the French from Martinico, and Mississippi; in which, if we succeed, the power of France is at an end; as then that nation will be no more a maritime power, as we possess the fisheries in North-America, and they will be excluded from both the East and West-India trade: And I hope our ministers will be so wise as to treat with them only on this principle, *uti posseditis*; for if we restore any thing to them, it is only laying a foundation for a new war with them.

BRITANNICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN answer to what is asserted by the Methodists, p. 413, in the London Magazine, for August, I shall make this short but full reply. As to the result of what was done at Maidstone, I gave a true and genuine narrative. The Methodists themselves acknowledge, that council appeared in their defence. And as the bench was filled with gentlemen of the first rank for fortune and abilities, was particularly honoured with the recorder of a great town, equally eminent for his knowledge and integrity, and not any imputation could lie upon the reputation of the jury, I did not then, and cannot now suspect, the least partiality. As to farther particulars, I neither had, nor have, any knowledge of. But when the cause was removed to the King's-Bench, the worthy magistrate discovered a supposed error in the form of conviction; it was not particularly specified, that they were the King's subjects; though as they were convicted as members of the Church of England, whose subjects could they be but the King's subjects? It was plainly implied, if not fully expressed. On the 3d of June, when the cause came to be heard, the worthy magistrate employed no counsels to defend the suit, though a gentleman, indeed,

indeed, of the law, rose up and declared, that, as the time was elapsed to bring an action against the justice, for the recovery of the penalties, he would not trouble the court with any pleadings, and so of course the convictions were quashed. But how will the Methodists avail themselves of all this? An error in the proceedings, cannot repeal an act of parliament; and the conventicle act stands now in full force against the Methodists. Should the va-

Oct
grant itinerant Methodist preachers be so
senseless and impudent as to raise new
commotions, disturb the peace and quiet
of that neighbourhood, the act will most
certainly be put in execution by the same
gentleman; a gentleman who is so far
A from violent persecuting principles, that
he is happily distinguished, and universally
esteemed, for his great candour and mo-
deration. I am, your, &c.

T. A.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 489.

ICome now to the history of the war during the year 1758; and as we had now at last begun, at least, to think of making use of our most proper strength, and in the most proper manner, the reader may expect to be better pleased with the ensuing events; but from his majesty's speech at the beginning of the session of parliament, which was to provide for the service of the ensuing year, and the echoing addresses from both houses by way of answer to that speech, people of sagacity foresaw, that we were to flounce into the German war so deeply, as would put us to a monstrous expence at least, if it did not prevent our prosecuting our own war with that vigour we might otherwise have exerted. This, as well as the method I have laid down, obliges me to begin with the history of the session of parliament which was opened at Westminster on the 1st day of December 1757, by a most gracious speech from the throne as usual. In this speech there were two remarkable paragraphs, the first of which was in these words, viz. "Another great object, which I have at heart, is the preservation of the protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe; and, in that view, to adhere to, and to encourage my allies." And the other was in these words, viz. "In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, may be supported in such a manner, as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserve."

Now it was alledged by many without doors who continued to be against any continental connection, that there was not at that time so much as a suspicion of any design against the protestant religion, nor could it be supposed that the allies

against Prussia would unite in carrying any such design into execution: And as to the liberties of Europe, these gentlemen alledged, that they were not at that time exposed to any danger, but what might arise from the French success B in their projects against the trade and plantations of this kingdom, for the preventing of which the king of Prussia could give us no assistance, nor had we then any reason to apprehend, that the allies of France would co-operate in procuring that success, or even in preventing C our being able to do ourselves justice. We could not therefore, said they, have any common cause with the king of Prussia, but what arose from our resolution to defend Hanoyer against the French; and it was a question, whether the king of Prussia's victory at Rosbach rendered D it prudent for this nation to persist in the resolution. Whatever may be in this question, it is plain from these paragraphs in his majesty's speech, that our new ministers, as well as our old, were of a contrary opinion, and that both of them had approved, if not advised the measures E then resolved on by the regency of Hanover. In consequence of this union among our ministers, these paragraphs were approved of, and properly answered by both houses in their addresses upon this occasion; for though this was objected to by a few of the gentlemen I have before mentioned, yet such was the general complexion of both houses, that they found no encouragement to insist, and much less to bring the question to a division in either; and as the populace in all countries are governed by success, the king of Prussia's victory at Lissa prevented F any grumbling at our persisting in this resolution, notwithstanding the expens

1761. the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the Present WAR. 531

the nation was thereby put to, as soon which for the German war were as followed from the resolutions of the committee of supply relating to the war,

Resolution — JANUARY 23d.

1. For a present supply to the German army

FEBRUARY 23d.

For the Hessian troops and subsidy, to 22 Feb. 1758

MARCH 21st.

2. For ditto, to 23d April

APRIL 20th.

1. For the king of Prussia

2, 3. For the troops of Hanover, &c.

5. For the Hessian troops and subsidy, to 24 December, 1758

670000 0 0

850000 0 0

165275 4 30 1

1861897 4 3

In all

1861897 4 3

And, for our own war, and our own defence, the resolutions were as follow.

Resolutions — DECEMBER 8th, 1757.

1. For 60000 seamen, including 14845 marines

3120000 0 0

DECEMBER 15th.

2, 3. For 53777 men, for guards and garrisons

1290821 1 10

4, 5. For the forces in the plantations

667,672 4 4

DECEMBER 20th.

1, 2. For the office of ordnance

391807 7 3

JANUARY 23d, 1758.

2. For the ordinary of the navy

224421 5 8

3. For Greenwich hospital

10000 0 0

JANUARY 31st.

1, 2, 3. For reduced officers and men, and officer's widows

40926 17 11

FEBRUARY 6th.

For buildings and repairs of the navy

200000 0 0

MARCH 13th.

Towards the navy debt

300000 0 0

MARCH 21st.

3. For Chelsea out-pensioners

26000 0 0

APRIL 6th.

1. The vote of credit, for 1757

800000 0 0

2, 3. For Nova Scotia

16,528 14 9 1

4. For Georgia

3557 10 0

APRIL 20th.

4. For extraordinary expences of land-forces

145454 15 0 1

MAY 2d.

For the militia

100000 0 0

JUNE 1st.

1, 2. For reimbursing Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies

41117 17 6 1

JUNE 8th.

A new vote of credit, for 1758

800000 0 0

JUNE 10th.

1. For the East-India company's military force

20000 0 0

2. For the African forts

10000 0 0

In all

8298307 14 4 1

Total of the expence relating to warlike affairs

10070204 19 0 1

And for deficiencies, publick hospitals, &c, there was granted

416252 1 0 1

So that the whole of the supplies, granted by this session of parliament, amounted to

10486457 0 1 1

And

And the methods for raising this large sum resolved on, by the committee of ways and means, and established by proper acts, or clauses in acts of parliament, were the usual land and malt-taxes, computed to produce

A sum remaining in the Exchequer undisposed of, amounting to

2287874 1 10

The present and future produce of the sinking fund

492400 8 3

By loans, or Exchequer bills

1999447 16 9

And by a subscription for annuities and a lottery

800000 0 0

5000000 0 0

Sum total

11079722 6 10

By this subscription, every subscriber for 500l. was to be entitled to 450l. in annuities, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and to 50l. in lottery tickets at 3 per cent, to be continued for 24 years, from 5th July 1758, after which time, the annuities to be reduced to 3 per cent, and then the whole to be redeemable. And though these advantages were very moderate, considering the great demand for money in all parts of Europe, yet the whole was subscribed for, as soon as books were opened for that purpose; and the first payment of 10l. per cent was made, on or before the 29th of April, though the resolution had not been agreed to till the 2nd. And for securing the due payment of these annuities until redemption, the following new and perpetual taxes were imposed, viz. The yearly sum of 1s. in the pound of all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and employments in Great-Britain, and on all pensions and gratuities payable out of any revenues belonging to his majesty in Great-Britain, exceeding the value of 100l. per annum: The yearly sum of 1s. upon every house inhabited in Great-Britain: And the yearly sum of 6d. for every window or light in every such house, having 15 windows or lights, or upwards. Which taxes were the best that could be thought of, as they do not affect the poor, or the labouring part of the people; because in England, houses inhabited by those who by reason of poverty are exempted from the church and poor rates, are not to pay this or any former tax upon houses, if the house has not above nine windows or lights in the whole; and in Scotland no house is liable to this duty, if it has no more than five windows or lights.

And as to the resolutions of the committee of supply, most of them were founded upon estimates or accounts presented to the house, and referred to that committee, which were all approved of, without appointing a particular committee to inquire into and examine the several

articles of each estimate and account. An inquiry that ought certainly to be annually made by a particular committee, even though it does not at first view appear to be absolutely necessary; for parliaments ought always to grant generously for the support of our government, and the honour and dignity of the crown, but at the same time they ought to examine strictly into the necessity of every demand, and the justness of every account. A generosity in granting would make our kings fond of parliaments, and every king of common sense would be pleased with a strictness of inquiry, because it would prevent his being chaimed or imposed on by his servants, provided he took care to prevent his ministers having a corrupt influence in parliament, by putting an end to the custom hitherto introduced, of allowing every minister to claim a right of appointing or naming all the officers employed in what he calls his own department: A custom which, when long continued by any particular set of ministers, may put it in the power to prescribe laws, even to the sovereign himself.

But some of these resolutions had another foundation, particularly the first, January 23d. This resolution was founded on a message from the king presented to the house on the 18th by the secretary Pitt, which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1758, p. 11. Upon occasion of this message it is to suppose, that the house, before granting any money in consequence thereof, would have inquired into the infidelity of the treaty of Closter-Seven concluded by the French, in order to ascertain whether the regency of Hanover from thence a just reason for returning hostilities, in breach of that treaty, or at least that a motion for this purpose would have been made by that member who had so strenuously declared that any continental connexion, unless a confederacy could be formed upon

continent of Europe for the defence of Hanover, as might be sufficient for that purpose, without any greater assistance from us than it was in our power to give, which to all human appearance seemed now to be absolutely impracticable; but as this message was presented, and consequently approved of, by Mr. Pitt, who had been at the head of that party, such a motion was so far from being made, that the message was referred to the committee of supply, and the resolution agreed to *non. quantum mutatus ab illa;* for the power of a nation is not now to be computed from the revenue it may annually raise, but from the money it may annually borrow, without regard to what it may probably be able to repay within the next period of peace, or even to any more distant futurity, a regard which no modern politician ever allows to enter into his thoughts.

We may therefore reckon, that this resolution was the foundation and cause of all the following resolutions for the support of the German war, and of the new treaty with the king of Prussia, concluded the 11th of April following, of D
which the reader may see a copy in your said Magazine p. 441. where he will see that on our part it was signed by no less than six of our chief ministers, according to the modern practice, because it engages a number of our great families in dependence of every treaty so signed, in case of E
its being attacked in any future parliament. As to the parliament then in being, after the said resolution of January the 23d had been so unanimously agreed to, there was not the least danger of this treaty's being attacked, though it was then certain, that the Prussian treaty of F
February the 16th, 1756, which was the foundation of this new treaty, had been far from being concluded in concert with the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, as it was concluded without their pliivity consent, and was the cause, as by many foreseen, of throwing both of them into an alliance with France, and consequently of the powerful confederacy now existing against Prussia and Hanover*. Considering the turn that affairs had then taken at our court, before the meeting of this session, it is not so surprising that a new treaty was concluded, as it is H
that it was so long delayed; for no reason yet known could begin to exist in it, that did not exist the 23d of January preceding. On our part, if at all

agreed to, the sooner it was agreed to, the better it had been; and on the side of Prussia, he could at no time refuse agreeing to it; it is therefore to be suspected, that some private stipulations intervened between Prussia and Hanover, perhaps about dividing the spoil in case of success, which could not be finally settled between the contracting parties till near the end of March; but whether it be so or no, must be left to be decided by future memoirs.

The 4th resolution of June the 8th, was likewise founded on a message from his majesty, presented by Mr. secretary Pitt, which the reader may see in your laid Magazine p. 311; in consequence whereof this resolution was agreed to *nem. con.* as such a resolution is now really, by custom, become necessary during a war; or upon any imminent danger of war; for of late years it has been so usual to grant a previous parliamentary credit, that without such a credit, our government would find it very difficult to borrow money, let the occasion be never so pressing.

And the 1st resolution of June the 20th, was also founded upon a message from his majesty, which the reader may see in your said Magazine p. 443; and both the message and resolution were the more necessary, as it was known that the French had sent a considerable military force, under a general of established character, to the East-Indies, which made it necessary for us to augment our forces by land, as well as by sea, in that part of the world.

² See *Lond. Mag.* for 1760, p. 399.

out any amendment, and received the royal assent upon the 9th of June.

Two bills were likewise brought in and passed, for completing the militia scheme, one of which was for explaining, amending, and enforcing the militia act of the preceding session; and the other A was for applying the money granted in this for the pay and cloathing of the militia. The annual militia and marine bills were also passed of course; but the annual recruiting bill, though it had been passed, and passed too without any great opposition, by each of the two preceding B sessions, yet it could not, in this session, find its way through the house of commons, because, during the recess an accident had happened which shewed, that it might be of dangerous consequence to the liberty of the subject; for a young gentleman of a small land estate, had, in one of his rambles, been seized by the constables at one of our night-houses, and carried next morning before some of our recruiting commissioners, where he was by the recruiting act to give an account of himself: Whether he gave a proper account of himself, or whether they did not believe the account he gave, is not known, but they declared him to be within the description of the recruiting act, and as such he was committed prisoner to the Savoy, where he remained some days confined, being, it seems, ashamed to send to his friends, or not being, perhaps, allowed an opportunity to do so: However, at last his friends heard where he was, and having got the proper affidavits, applyed for the writ of *Habeas Corpus*; but as his case was not within the *Habeas Corpus* act, passed in the reign of Charles the 2d, a doubt arose among the judges, whether in this case any judge could grant the writ at his chambers, or any where but in open court, in term time; and, indeed, if the writ had been granted, it seems to be plain that no judge, nor even the court of King's Bench itself, could have discharged the prisoner, or admitted him to bail, as by the recruiting act the judgment of the commissioners therein appointed, seems to be made final, unless reversed by themselves, upon application made to them within four days for a new or second examination, as it is expressly enacted, that no man listed by them shall be taken out of his majesty's service, by any process, other than for some criminal matter.

Therefore, it being vacation time,

2 Y 8

* See Lond. Mag. for 1760, p. 640.

the judges refused, or at least scrupled, to grant the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, but were so good as to advise the gentleman's friends to apply, by petition or memorial, to the secretary at war who, upon being informed how the case stood, ordered the gentleman to be discharged. But as it was evident that, in this case, the gentleman owed his liberty, and perhaps his not being transported to America, (for whither he might have been sent as a recruit) not to the law, but to the lenity of a minister, which being but a precarious tenure for the liberty of any subject, some gentlemen of the house of commons moved that house, on the 21st of February, for leave to bring in a bill, for giving a more speedy remedy to the subject, upon the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and this motion appeared so reasonable that it was agreed to *nem. con.* a bill was accordingly brought in, and passed by that house; but dropped upon the 2d reading in the house of lords †. This was foreseen, or suspected, by its friends, who were very numerous in the house of commons; therefore they resolved not to agree to the recruiting bill, which had been brought in, read a second time, committed, and the report ordered to be received on the 16th of January, until after this *Habeas Corpus* bill, then intended, should be passed into a law; and for this reason the order for reporting the recruiting bill was put off from time to time, till the 12th of June, when it was put off for a month, before which time the parliament was prorogued, and consequently an end put to the power of our recruiting commissioners, a power which being without any restraint, lodged in some very low hands, might have been of very dangerous consequence to the liberty of the subject; but as it had not subsisted for much above two years, I never heard that it produced any hardship beside what I have mentioned, and that was probably occasioned by the ignorance or neglect of the person who suffered. However, as few men read acts of parliament in which they think they have no concern, it was certainly a most dangerous law, and such a one as ought never to be made but for a short time, and in a case of the most urgent necessity.

† The only other affair of any consequence that happened in this session relating to the war, was the inquiry into the several works carried on at Gibraltar by the particular order of the lord Tyrone ex officio to absurd parts of the country.

† See the bill, Lond. Mag. for 1759, p. 127.

rawley: Upon general Fowke's being as-
called his lordship had been appointed
governor of Gibraltar, and had gone
along with Sir Edward Hawke, in 1756*. Whilst he was there he had ordered sev-
eral repairs, and some new works to be
added to the fortifications of that impor-
tant town, and as these works had been
misrepresented by some people here, this
inquiry was probably set on foot at his
lordship's desire, in order to which sev-
eral papers, plans, profiles, &c. were
laid before the house, and, on the 20th of
March, referred to a committee of the
whole house, before which his lordship
and several other gentlemen were exam-
ined; but the committee did not, it seems,
think themselves sufficiently instructed to
come to any resolution, or to make any
report.

Thus our parliament having done every
thing that was required of them, for
carrying on a war against France with
vigour, and also for encouraging our
allies in Germany, and supporting our
good brother the king of Prussia, an end
was put to the session on the 20th of June,
by the lords commissioners authorised for
that purpose, in whose name the lord
keeper made a speech to both houses,
which the reader may see in the Lond.
Magazine for 1759, p. 290.

I shall now take notice of two incidents
that happened during this session, which
in themselves seem to be of very little
importance, and yet, I am persuaded,
they had a considerable effect upon the
resolutions of parliament, and conse-
quently upon our future measures. In
order to shew this, I must observe, that
the king of Prussia's success in his inva-
sion of Saxony, and at the battle of Low-
oschutz, had gained him the favour of
the populace of this kingdom by the be-
ginning of November 1756; and this
perhaps was the cause why our new mi-
nisters did not, upon their first coming
into power, resolve upon having this na-
tion declared free from any obligation it
was under to support the king of Prussia,
on account of his being the aggressor in
the war against Saxony and Austria; be-
cause they foresaw, that it would be im-
possible for them to support themselves,
or the anticontinental party which they
had embraced, against the opinion of the
populace as well as that of the sovereign;
consequently the administration would
continue to be, or be again, lodged en-
tirely in the hands of those who, as they

imagined, would make our own war
against France, but a secondary consid-
eration, the certain consequence of which
would be, a sacrifice of some of the most
valuable rights or possessions of this na-
tion, either by an ill conducted war, or
A an inglorious and pernicious treaty of
peace. They could not but be sensible
that with respect to the war upon the
continent of Europe, the chance was
greatly against us, but with respect to
the war at sea and in America, they knew
that, with tolerable conduct, the chance
B would be greatly in our favour; and they
hoped to make the one ballance the
other, especially as they might trust a
great deal to the good conduct and econo-
my of the king of Prussia.

They therefore resolved to make a
merit of necessity, and concurred in the
C grant of 200,000l. made in the session
1756-7, for forming and maintaining an
army of observation for the defence of
Hanover, &c. but could not be induced
to put this nation to any further expence
on that account, till they saw the spirit of
the people growing every day more vio-
D lent, in favour of the king of Prussia, and
that even the parliament would concur
with that spirit, notwithstanding any op-
position they could make, which pro-
duced the second coalition before the end
of that session. From this time the popu-
lar spirit in favour of his Prussian majesty,
E met with no restraint or contradiction:

Ministers, preachers, pamphleteers, news-
papers, all contributed to its increase;
and the distress his Prussian majesty was
reduced to after the battle of Kolin, ad-
ded greatly to the popular spirit in his
favour; for the great distress and the
F great success of monarchs equally gain
the good will of the populace: The latter
raises their admiration, the former their
compassion; and the judgment of the
unthinking vulgar, both great and small,
is never governed by their reason, but by
their passions. This distress raised the

G popular spirit among us in favour of the
king of Prussia, to a very great height;
but his recovering himself from this dis-
tress, by his victories at Rosbach and Lis-
sa, exulted it, I may say, even to mad-
ness; for the 4th of January being his
H birth-day, it was this year celebrated here
in London with bonfires, illuminations,
and as great demonstrations of joy as
if he had been king of Great-Britain; and
a young lady of Salisbury soon

* See Lond. Mag. for 1760, p. 23.

† See Ditto, for 1758, p. 50.

after ordered her banker, to remit him 1000l. as a present from her. Whether he had any more such presents sent him, I do not know; but so great, so general was the zeal of the people, that no assistance, either in money or troops, would by them have been thought extravagant, nor would they have thought that either was for the defence of Hanover, but merely for the support of the magnanimous King of Prussia; so that it required both courage and steadiness to withstand the *ardor civium prava jumentum*, by refusing any thing that was desired for the support of the war in Germany; and yet that an opposition was made, at least in council, to some demands, seems highly probable; for if the delay in concluding the treaty with Prussia, was not owing to the cause I have already mentioned †, there was certainly a dispute among our ministers about the subsidy or the *quantum* of the subsidy, to be granted to the King of Prussia. That there was a dispute about the terms of that treaty, or about the terms of some secret treaty to be previously agreed to, seems to be certain, because general Yorke came over from Holland for instructions, and, on the 10th of March, set out for the court, or rather camp of the King of Prussia, upon some negotiations probably relating to this treaty; and as there could be no dispute about any of the terms of the treaty, except as to the *quantum* of the subsidy thereby stipulated, therefore one must suppose, either that the King of Prussia demanded more than was granted, or that some of our ministers opposed granting so much. From whom this opposition proceeded we may easily judge; and if such a furious zeal had not appeared among the people without doors, we should not perhaps have seen so many, or such large sums, granted by parliament, for the support of the German war.

[To be continued in our next.]

SATIRE of M. Voltaire, against M.
Rousseau's NEW ELOISA.

A PROPHETY. Geneva, 1761.

IN those days there will appear in France a very extraordinary person, come from the banks of a lake. He will say unto the people, I am possessed by the demon of enthusiasm; I have received from heaven the gift of inconsistency; and the multitude shall run after him, and many shall believe in him; and he shall say unto them, ye are all villains

¶ See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 151.

¶ See p. 135—139.

and rascals; your women are all prostitutes; and I am come to live amongst you; and he will take advantage of the natural lenity of this country to abuse the people; And he will add, all the men are virtuous in the country where I was born, and I will not stay in the country where I was born; and he will maintain, that the sciences and the arts must necessarily corrupt our morals, and he will treat of all sorts of sciences and arts; and he will maintain, that the theatre is a source of prostitution and corruption, and he will compose operas and plays. He will publish, that there is no virtue but among the savages, though he never was among them: He will advise mankind to go stark naked, and he will wear Jacob cloaths when given him. He will employ his time in copying French musick, and he will tell you there is no French musick †. He will tell you, that it is impossible to preserve your morals; if you read romances, and he will compose a romance, and in this romance shall be seen vice in deeds, and virtue in words; and the actors in it shall be mad with love and with philosophy; and in this romance we shall learn how to seduce a young girl philosophically; and the disciple shall lose all shame and all modesty; and he shall practise folly, and raise money with her master, and she shall be the first to give him a kiss on the lips; and she shall invite him to lye with her, and he shall actually lye with her, and she shall become pregnant with his physicks; and his love letters shall be philosophical homilies. And he shall get drunk with an English nobleman, who shall insult him, and he shall challenge him to fight, and his mistress, who hath lost the honour of her own sex, shall decide with regard to that of men; and she shall teach her master, who taught her every thing, that he ought not to do. And he shall go to Paris, where he shall be introduced to some ladies of pleasure, and he shall get drunk like a fool, and shall lye with these women of the town, and he shall write an account of his adventure to his mistress, and she shall thank him for it. || The man who shall marry his mistress shall know that he is loved to distraction by another, this good man notwithstanding shall be an Atheist, and immediately after marriage, his wife shall find him happy, and she shall write to her husband that if she were again at liberty,

¶ See before, p. 533.

¶ See

would live with her husband rather than him. And the philosopher shall have a mind to kill himself, and shall compose a long dissertation to prove that a lover ought always to kill himself when he has lost his mistress. And her husband shall prove to him, that it is not worth his while, and he shall not kill himself. Then he shall set out to make the tour of the world, in order to allow time for the children of his mistress to grow up, and that he may get to Switzerland time enough to be their preceptor, and to teach them virtue, as he had done their mother. And he shall see nothing in the tour of the world, and he shall return to Europe, and when he shall be arrived there, they shall still love one another with transport, and they shall squeeze each other's hands, and weep. And this fine lover being in a boat alone with his mistress, shall have a mind to throw her into the water, and himself along with her, and all this they shall call philosophy and virtue, and they shall talk so much of philosophy and virtue, that nobody shall know what philosophy and virtue is. And the mistress of the philosopher shall have a few trees, and a rivulet in her garden, and she shall call that her elysium: And nobody shall be able to comprehend what that elysium is; and every day she shall feed sparrows in her garden; and she shall watch her sonsticks, both males and females, to prevent their playing the same foolish prank that she herself had played; and she shall sup in the midst of her harvest people; and she shall cut hemp with them, leaving her lover at her side; and the philosopher shall be desirous of cutting hemp the day after, and the day after that, and the days of his life; and she shall be a dam in every word she says, and all the rest of her sex shall be contemptible in eyes; and she shall die, and before she dies, she shall preach according to them; and she shall talk incessantly, her strength fail her, and she shall drive herself out like a coquette, and die a saint.

The author of this book, like those perverts, who make wounds on purple, in order to shew the virtue of their burns, poisons our souls for the glory of curing them; and this poison will act **H** only on the understanding, and on the heart, and the antidote will operate on the understanding, and the poison triumph, and he will boast of having

opened a gulf, and he will think he saves himself from all blame, by crying, woe be to the young girls who shall fall into it; I have warned them against it in my preface, and young girls never read a preface, and he will lay by way of excuse, for his having written a book which inspires vice, that he lives in an age, wherein it is impossible to be good; and to justify himself, he will slander the whole world, and threaten with his contempt all those who do not like his book; and every body shall wonder how, with a soul so pure and virtuous, he could compose a book which is so much the reverse; and many who believed in him shall believe in him no more.

AN EPI T A P H.

HIC SITUS EST

C SENATUS PRINCEPS, et REGNI PRA-
PECTUS;

Vir nobilis, splendidus, affabilis, blandus,
At animo non magno, nec magna cor-
poris dignitate,

Cujus nomen et laudes tota jamdiu cele-
brat Academia;

D Quem sacerdotes aulici omnes imprimis
observant;

Quem reverendissimi Praefules, ut Deum
colunt.

Qui cibi coquissimis petquam intelligens,
Et convivia sumptuose apparandi unicus
instructor,

Doctissimos Trimalchionis coquos,
Mercede amplissimam conductos,

In patriam, inque patrias, scilicet, hono-
rem, primus curavit arcessendos.

Qui indisertus, loquax, obscurus,
Difertissimos oratores, et sapientissimos

Non modò vicit omnes,

Set hos ipsos semper habuit
Sententiae suæ astipulatores.

Quippe populi captandi, et corrumpendi
mirus artifex,

Atque ad conservandam, quam consecutus
est, potentiam,

Ut aliis nemo, callidus,
Summam Imperii diu tenuit.

Rei tamen publicæ administrandæ,
Perinde atque sive,

Minime peritus.

Tria milia talentum ex agris et fortunis
suis,

Totidemque fortasse est regio, cui praest,
serario.

Exhaustit, et dissipavit, his
Neque quemquam hominem probissimum,

Deque

De qua republica, aut re literaria optime
meritum, evenit, et
Liberalitate sua decoravit, aut adjuvit.
Solus ex omnibus
Belli et pacis arbiter fuit constitutus;
At belli segnne suscipiendi, et per-
guandi,
Aut pacis honeste retinendae, aut firmandae
Solus ex omnibus expers et ignarus.
Semper vehementissime occupatus,
Ac res permagnas visus agere,
Omnino nihil agit.
Semper festinans, properansque,
Atque ad metam tendere prorsum simu-
lans,
Nunquam pervenit.
Hæc fortassis, Viator, rideas:
Sta vero, et tristem lege Epilogum;
Hujus unius hominis infictia
Tantum impressit dedecus,
Tantum atruit detrimentum reipublicæ,
Ut omnibus appareat,
Nisi SUECIA Genius, quis est, scel-
interponat,
SUBCIAM futuram non esse.

ADDRESSES of the University of Oxford.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and
loyal subjects, the chancellor,
masters and scholars, of your university
of Oxford, zealously attached to your
royal person and government, and sensibly
affected with every occurrence, tending to
the increase of your majesty's glory and
happiness, beg leave to express our un-
feigned joy on the much-wished-for occa-
sion of your majesty's marriage with a
protestant princess; a princess illustrious
by descent, and still more distinguished by
such personal accomplishments, and such
amiable virtues, as are truly worthy of a
British crown.

With the utmost satisfaction we reflect,
that your sacred majesty, ever since your
happy accession to the throne of these
kingdoms, hath fully answered the most
sanguine hopes and expectations of all
your loving subjects; and nothing seemed
wanting to fill up the measure of their
felicity, but the prospect of stability and
perpetuity to the blessings they enjoy.

The present occasion affords us this
pleasing prospect, and abundant matter
of the justest exultation. We are now
led to carry our views to future ages;
and rejoice to consider the interest of latest

prosperity, under the blessing of God, hap-
pily secured by this important event.

It is, therefore, our ardent wish, and
daily prayer, that there never may be
wanting a race of princes, descended from
your majesty and royal consort, worthy
of their august parentage, and inheriting all
those excellent endowments, which es-
tablish and adorn your throne: Favour-
ers of learning and merit; friends to liberty,
both civil and religious, making the glory
of God the end of their government, and
laying the foundation of their own great-
ness in the happiness and affection of their
subjects; always recommending to them
and enforcing the sacred obligations of
virtue and religion, by that most engaging
of all human sanctions, the royal coun-
tance and example.

Given at our house of convocation

C 9th day of September, in the year
of our Lord 1761.To which his Majesty was pleased to give
the following most gracious Answer:

I return you my hearty thanks for the
proof of duty and affection to my per-
son: And I take a very sensible satis-
faction in such a cordial testimony of
from my university of Oxford, on an-
event so truly happy to me. That ancient
and famous seat of learning may depend
on my protection and favour, and may
assured of my kind acceptance of the
exemplary care to form my youthful sub-
jects to a due reverence for the laws, and
to a just sense of this excellent contri-
bution, by enforcing moral, civil, and re-
ligious discipline.

To the QUEEN
Madam,

I have the honour, in the name of
the university of Oxford, to approach
your royal presence with an humble offer
to your majesty of their most fa-
duty and homage; welcoming your
majesty's safe arrival in these kingdoms,
felicitating your marriage with our
G gracious sovereign.

On this auspicious occasion, his
majesty hath given the strongest demon-
stration of his zeal for the publick weal,
by resolving to place the imperial
of Great-Britain on the head of a
protestant princess, whose personal mer-
it, prior to her illustrious birth, will give
additional lustre to the diadem her-
It is, indeed, a circumstance par-

glorious to your majesty, that the elevated station to which you are called, is owing solely to your own royal accomplishments, and to our august monarch's just discernment and estimation of them, who is proud of laying his honours and his laurels at your majesty's feet; and of sharing with **A** you, what he valueth more than a crown, the unbounded love and affection of all his subjects.

Your royal consort's acknowledged virtue and goodness, joined to those excellent qualities, with which nature and education have so liberally adorned your **B** majesty, afford the fairest and most certain prospect of domestick happiness. Our prayers shall be daily offered for an uninterrupted continuance of it; and that the royal pair may long live to set forth the brightest pattern, and also reap the blessed fruits and effects of conjugal **C** affection.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I return you my thanks for these affectionate congratulations, so very flattering to me; and I assure you, that an address, so full of duty to the king, gives **D** me the greatest pleasure.

ADDRESSES of the University of Cambridge.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, feel the warmest sentiments of joy and affection, in offering our congratulations to your majesty, on this most auspicious and happy occasion. We cannot but ascribe it to a principle of the most tender regard for your people, so conspicuous in every part of your majesty's conduct, that your majesty should turn your earliest thoughts to a matter so highly interesting to the happiness of your kingdoms, and so necessary to make that happiness permanent to posterity. Your choice of a consort for your consort, endowed with such virtues, and distinguished for such royal accomplishments, as will add luster to a throne, while they alleviate the burdens of it, gives the surest prospect of domestic happiness to your majesty, and universal satisfaction to your loyal and patriotic people.

As her majesty's illustrious line has shewn its invincible zeal for the protestant cause, we have the firmest hopes, under God, that this alliance will perpetuate to us the most valuable blessings, which a race of British kings immediately descended from your majesty, can secure to Britons; the free exercise of their holy religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights.

That wonderful series of providential events, which has appeared in the happy progress of your majesty's arms, affects us with the greatest joy; and cannot fail to excite our devout acknowledgments unto him, who is the God of armies. As these successes render your majesty's reign truly glorious, and your kingdoms universally respectable; so the particular impression they must make on your enemies, by their seeing the weight of British power, and seeing the hand of heaven in support of your cause, will dispose them, we hope, to concur with your majesty, in the desirable work of establishing a lasting peace in every quarter of the world; and we, as particularly bound by our office and character, shall not cease to implore the great disposer of all events, that he would graciously assist your majesty's truly christian disposition, and earnest endeavours for that purpose.

We gratefully acknowledge your majesty's regard for, and protection of those ancient seats of learning, which your royal progenitors so amply endowed, and so generously encouraged; and we most humbly intreat your majesty's gracious acceptance of these our faithful assurances of our affectionate and zealous attachment to your majesty's royal person and government; of our constant attention to answer the good ends of our institution, by instilling into the minds of the youth, placed under our care and inspection, such principles of religion and loyalty, as may make them dutiful subjects to your majesty, and useful members of the community; And our most earnest petitions shall be offered at the throne of grace, that God would grant your majesty's long and glorious reign over us, as the sum of our wishes for the publick prosperity, and the surest means of happiness to your people.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to give this most Gracious Answer.

The repeated assurances of your zeal, and affection, for my person and government, are extremely acceptable to me;

and can never be more so, than upon the present occasion; which, I trust, will be as conducive to the happiness of my people, as it is to my own.

You may always depend on my protection, and favour.

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majest.

May it please your Majest.

To accept from the university of Cambridge, ever zealous to express their duty to his majesty's royal person and family, their most sincere congratulations on this joyful occasion; which gyes them the great satisfaction of seeing the domestick happiness of their most gracious sovereign improved by an alliance with a prince of such distinguished virtues and accomplishments, and opens the fairest prospect to all his majesty's subjects, that the various blessings, which they enjoy under his auspicious reign, will be continued, and secured to their posterity.

Long may your majesty possess the affections of that people, whom your presence has filled with such uncommon joy; and may heaven so vouchsafe to bless your royal nuptials, that, from this happy union, a race of princes may arise, who, endowed with the same hereditary virtues, and educated in the same generous principles, for the support of the protestant cause, may transmit the renown of British monarchs, and the liberties of the British nation, entire and uninterrupted to remote ages.

The QUEEN's most Gracious Answer.

I return you my thanks for this mark of your duty to the king, and affection to me, and I feel most sensibly your kind congratulations,

State of Commerce, Religion, the Sciences, and Arts, in the Reign of GEORGE II. From Dr. Smollet's Continuation of his Complete History of England.

THE commerce of Great-Britain continued to increase during the whole course of this reign; but this increase was not the effect of extraordinary encouragement. On the contrary, the necessities of government, the growing expences of the nation, and the continual augmentation of the publick debt, obliged the legislature to hamper trade with manifold and grievous impositions. Its increase, therefore, must have been owing to the natural progress of industry and adventure, extending themselves to that further dominion, little beyond which

they will not be able to advance. When the tide of traffick has flowed to its highest mark, it will then begin to recede in a gradual ebb, until it be shrunk within the narrow limits of its original channel. War, which naturally impedes the traffick of other nations, has opened new sources to the merchants of Great-Britain. The superiority of her naval power hath crushed the navigation of France, her greatest rival in commerce; so that she now supplies, on her own terms, all those foreign markets, at which in time of peace she was undersold by that dangerous competitor. Thus her trade is augmented to a surprising pitch; and this great augmentation alone has enabled her to maintain the war at such an enormous expence. As this advantage will cease when the French are at liberty to re-establish their commerce, and prosecute it without molestation, it would be for the interest of Great-Britain to be at continual variance with that restless neighbour, provided the contest could be limited to the operations of a sea-war, in which England would be always invincible and victorious. Foreign nations will doubtless be surprised to learn, that above eight thousand ships are employed by the traders of Great-Britain; and that the produce of the sinking fund, which is the overplus produced by all the different funds appropriated to defray the interest of the national debt, exceeds annually three millions sterl.

The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exercised in this reign. Considerable progress was made in mathematics and astronomy by divers individuals; among whom we number Sanderson, Bradley, MacLaurin, Smith, and the two Simplicians.

Natural philosophy became a general study, and the new doctrine of electricity grew into fashion. Different methods were discovered for rendering sea-water potable and sweet; and divers useful hints were communicated to the publick by the learned doctor Stephen Hales, who directed all his researches and experiments to the benefit of society. The study of alchemy no longer prevailed; but the art of chemistry was perfectly understood, and assiduously applied to the purposes of sophistication.

The clergy of Great-Britain were generally learned, pious, and exemplary. Sherley, Maudley, Secker, and Conder, were promoted to the first digni-

ties of the church. Warburton, who had long signified himself by the strength and boldness of his genius, his extensive capacity, and profound erudition, at length obtained the mitre. But these promotions were granted to reasons of state convenience, and personal interest, rather than as rewards of extraordinary merit. Many other ecclesiastics of worth and learning were totally overlooked. Nor was ecclesiastical merit confined to the established church. Many instances of extraordinary genius, unaffected piety, and universal moderation, appeared among the dissenting ministers of Great-Britain and Ireland. Among these we particularize the elegant, the primitive Foster; the learned, ingenious, and penetrating Leland.

The progress of reason, and free cultivation of the human mind, had not however entirely banished those ridiculous sects and schisms of which the kingdom had been formerly so productive. Impurity and fanaticism still hung upon the skirts of religion. Weak minds were seduced by the delusions of a superstitious and methodistic, raised upon the affectation of superior sanctity, and maintained by pretensions to divine illumination. Many thousands in the lower ranks of life were infected with this species of enthusiasm, by the unwearyed endeavours of a few obscure preachers; such as Wh——, and the two W——s, who propagated their doctrines to the most remote corners of the British dominions, and found means to lay the whole kingdom under contribution.

Fanaticism also formed a league with false philosophy. One Hutchinson, a visionary, intoxicated with the fumes of Rabbinical learning, pretended to deduce all demonstration from Hebrew roots, and to confine all human knowledge to the five books of Moses. His disciples became numerous after his death. With the methodists, they denied the merit of good works; and bitterly inveighed against Newton as an ignorant pretender, who had presumed to set up his own ridiculous chimeras in opposition to the sacred philosophy of the Pentateuch. But the most extraordinary fact which distinguished this reign was that of the Moravians, or Hainbutterns, imported from Germany by count Zinzendorf, who might have been named the Melchizedec of his followers, inasmuch as he assumed among them a three-fold character of prophet, priest,

and king. They could not be so properly styled as the disciples of an original, who had invented a new system of religion. Their chief adoration was paid to the second person in the trinity: The first they treated with the most shocking neglect. Some of their tenets were bl——s, some indecent, and others ridiculously absurd. Their discipline was a strange mixture of devotion and impurity. Their exterior worship consisted of hymns, prayers, and sermons: The hymns extremely ludicrous, and often indecent, alluding to the side hole or wound which Christ received from a spear in his side, while he remained upon the cross. Their sermons frequently contained very gross incentives to the work of propagation. Their private exercises are said to have abounded with such rites and mysteries as we cannot explain, with any regard to decorum. They professed a community of goods, and were governed as one family, in temporals as well as spirituals, by a council, or kind of presbytery, in which the count, as their ordinary, presided. In cases of doubt, or great consequence, these pretended to consult the favour, and to decide from immediate inspiration; so that they boasted of being under the immediate direction of a Theocracy; though, in fact, they were slaves to the most dangerous kind of despotism: For as often as any individual of the community presumed to think for himself, or differ in opinion from the ordinary and his band of associates, the oracle decreed, that he should be instantly sent upon the mission which they had fixed in Greenland, or to the colony they had established in Pennsylvania. As these religionists consisted chiefly of manufacturers, who appeared very sober, orderly, and industrious; and their chief declared his intention of prosecuting works of publick emolument, they obtained a settlement, under a parliamentary sanction, in England, where they soon made a considerable number of proselytes, before their principles were fully discovered and explained.

Many ingenious treatises on metaphysics and morality appeared in the course of this reign; and a philosophical spirit of inquiry diffused itself to the farthest extremities of the united kingdom. Tho' few discoveries of importance were made in medicine, yet that art was well understood in all its different branches; and many wise professors distinguished them.

selves in other provinces of literature. Besides the medical essays of London and Edinburgh, the physician's library was enriched with many useful modern productions; with the works of the classical Freind, the elegant Mead, the accurate Huxham, and the philosophical Pringle. A The art of midwifery was elucidated by science, reduced to fixed principles, and almost wholly consigned into the hands of men practitioners. The researches of anatomy were prosecuted to some curious discoveries by the ingenuity and dexterity of a Hunter and a Monro. The numerous hospitals in London contributed to the improvement of surgery, which was brought to perfection under the auspices of a Cheselden and a Sharpe. The advantages of agriculture, which has long flourished in England, extended themselves gradually to the most remote and barren provinces of the island.

The mechanick powers were well understood, and judiciously applied to many useful machines of necessity and convenience. The mechanical arts had attained to all that perfection which they were capable of acquiring; but the avarice and oppression of contractors, obliged the handicraftsman to exert his ingenuity, not in finishing his work well, but in affording it cheap; in purchasing bad materials, and performing his task in a hurry; in concealing flaws, substituting shew for solidity, and sacrificing reputation to the thirst of lucre. Thus many of the English manufactures, being found slight and unserviceable, grew into discredit abroad; thus the art of producing them more perfect, may in time be totally lost at home. The cloths now made in England, are inferior in texture and fabrick to those which were manufactured in the beginning of the century; and the same judgment may be pronounced upon almost every article of hardware. The razors, knives, scissars, hatchets, swords, and other edge utensils, prepared for exportation, are generally ill-tempered, half-finished, flawed or brittle; and the musquets, which are sold for seven or eight shillings a-piece to the exporter, so carelessly and unconsciously prepared, they cannot be used without imminent danger of mutilation; accordingly one hardly meets with a negro man upon the coast of Gainea, in the neighbourhood of the British settlements, who has not been wounded or maimed in some member, by the burst-

ing of the English fire-arms. The advantages of this traffick, carried on at the expence of character and humanity, will naturally cease whenever the Africans can be supplied more honestly by the traders of any other nation.

Genius in writing spontaneously arose, and though neglected by the great, flourished under the culture of a publick which had pretensions to taste, and piqued itself on encouraging literary merit. Swift and Pope we have mentioned on another occasion. Young still survived a venerable monument of poetical talent. Thomson, the poet of the seasons, displayed a luxuriancy of genius in describing the beauties of nature. Akenside and Armstrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopera did not disdain an English dress, but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glare, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The publick acknowledged a considerable share of dramatick merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and some other less distinguished authors. Very few singular comedies, during this period, were exhibited on the English theatre, which, however, produced many less laboured pieces, abounding with satire, wit, and humour. The Careless Husband of Cibber, and Suspicious Husband of Hoad, are the only very modern comedies bid fair for reaching posterity. Exhibitions of the stage were improved by the most exquisite entertainment, by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors in this, and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the sweetness and variety of his tones; the irremediable magick of his eye; the fire and vivacity of his action; the elegance of attitude, and the whole pathos of expression. He excelled in dignity and declamation; well as in exhibiting some character of humour, equally exquisite and peculiar. Cibber breathed the whole soul of tenderness and passion; and Pritchard displayed all the dignity of distress. The Great-Britain was not barren of poets this period, appears from the delicate performances of Johnson, Mason, Gifford, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wottons, besides a great number of bards who have sported in lycick poetry, and acquired the applause of their citizens. Candidates for literary merit appeared even in the higher sphere of embellished by the nervous stile, the

sense, and extensive erudition of a Corke; by the delicate taste, the polished muse, and tender feelings of a Lyttelton. King shone unrivalled in Roman eloquence. Even the female sex distinguished themselves by their taste and ingenuity. Miss Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; and Mrs. Lenox signalized herself by many successful efforts of genius, both in poetry and prose. The genius of Cervantes was transfused into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters, and ridiculed the follies of life with equal strength, humour, and propriety. The field of history and biography was cultivated by many writers of ability, among whom we distinguish the copious Guthrie, the circumstantial Ralph, the laborious Carte, the learned and elegant Robertson, and above all the ingenious, penetrating, and comprehensive Hume, whom we rank among the first writers of the age, both as an historian and philosopher. Nor let us forget the merit conspicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and precision. Johnston, inferior to none in philosophy, philology, poetry, and classical learning, stands foremost as an essayist, justly admired for the dignity, strength, and variety of his style as well as for the agreeable manner in which he investigates the human heart, tracing every interesting motion, and opening all the sources of morality. The laudable aim of inlisting the passions on the side of virtue, was successfully pursued by Richardson, in his Pamela, Clarissa, and Grandison; a species of writing equally new and extraordinary, where, mingled with much prolixity and impertinence, we find a sublime system of ethics, an amazing knowledge, and command of human nature. Many of the Greek and Roman classics made their appearance in English translations, which were favourably received as works of merit; among these place, after Pope's Homer, Virgil by and Warton, Horace by Francis, Ovid by Hampton, and Sophocles by Wickliffe. The war introduced a variety of military treatises; chiefly translated

from the French language; and a free country, like Great-Britain, will always abound with political tracts and lucubrations. Every literary production of merit, calculated for amusement or instruction, that appeared in any country or language of Christendom, was immediately imported, and naturalized among the English people. Never was the pursuit after knowledge so universal, or literary merit more regarded, than at this juncture by the body of the British nation; but it was honoured by no atten-

Btion from the throne, and little indulgence did it reap from the liberality of particular patrons. The reign of queen Anne was propitious to the fortunes of Swift and Pope, who lived in all the happy pride of independence. Young, sequestered from courts and preferments, C possesses a moderate benefice in the country, employing his time in a conscientious discharge of his ecclesiastical functions. Thomson, with the most benevolent heart that ever warmed the human breast, maintained a perpetual war with the difficulties of a narrow fortune. He enjoyed

D a place in chancery by the bounty of lord Talbot, of which he was divested by the succeeding chancellor. He afterwards enjoyed a small pension from Frederick, prince of Wales, which was withdrawn in the sequel. About two years before his death he obtained, by the interest of E his friend lord L-n, a comfortable place; but he did not live to taste the blessing of easy circumstances, and died in debt *.

None of the rest, whom we have named, enjoyed any share of the royal bounty, except W. Whitehead, who succeeded to the place of laureat at the death of Cibber; and some of them, whose merit was most universally acknowledged, remained exposed to all the storms of indigence, and all the stings of mortification.

While the queen lived, some countenance was given to learning. She conversed with Newton, and corresponded with Leibnitz. She took pains to acquire popularity: The royal family, on certain days, dined in publick for the satisfaction of the people: The court was

However he was neglected when living, his memory has been honoured with pecuniary marks of publick regard, in an ample subscription for a new edition of his works, profits to be employed in erecting a monument to his fame in Westminster-abbey; a subscription to which his present majesty king George III. has liberally contributed. The summing up surplus will be distributed among his poor relations; and it must be owned, the desire of the booksellers, that Mr. Millar has sacrificed his interest, by giving up advantages of his copy, for the advancement of such a generous design.

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animated with a freedom of spirit and vivacity, which rendered it at once brilliant and agreeable. At her death that spirit began to languish, and a total stagnation of gaiety and good humour ensued. It was succeeded by a sultry calm, an ungracious reserve, and a still rotation of unlopid forms.

England was not defective in other arts that embellish and amuse. Musick became a fashionable study, and its professors generally caressed by the publick. An Italian opera was maintained at a great expence, and well supplied with foreign performers. Private concerts were instituted in every corner of the metropolis. The compositions of Handel were universally admired, and he himself lived in affluence. It must be owned at the same time, that Geminiani was neglected, though his genius commanded esteem and veneration. Among the few natives of England who distinguished themselves by their talents in this art, Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the most remarkable.

The British Soil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced some artists of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the scenes of ordinary life; in humorous historical designs. Hudson, Reynolds, and Ramsey, distinguished themselves by their superior merit in portraits; a branch that was successfully cultivated by many other English painters. Wooton was famous for representing live animals in general; Seymour for race horses; Lambert, and the Smiths, for landscape; and Scot for sea-pieces. Several spirited attempts were made on historical subjects, but little progress was made on the sublime parts of painting. Essays of this kind were discouraged by a false taste, founded upon a reprobation of British genius. The art of engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practised by several other masters; and great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of sculpture or statuary were raised by Roubillac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cherished by the elegant taste of a Burlington, soon became a

* George II. by his queen Caroline, had two sons and five daughters, who attained the age of maturity; Frederick prince of Wales, father to his present majesty George III. William duke of Cumberland; Anne the princess royal, married to the late prince of Orange, and mother to the present stadtholder; Mary, landgravine of Hesse-Cassel; Louisa late queen of Denmark; Amelia and Carolina, who were never married.

Oct
favourite study; and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom. Ornaments were carved in wood, and moulded in stucco, with all the delicacy of execution; but a passion for novelty had introduced into gardening, building, and furniture, an absurd taste, equally void of beauty and convenience. Improvements in the liberal and useful arts, will doubtless be the consequence of that encouragement given to merit by the society instituted for these purposes, which we have described on another occasion. As for the royal society, it seems to have degenerated in its researches, and to have had very little share, for half a century at least, in extending the influence of true philosophy."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,
I Observe that you have very properly, as usual, given, in your Magazine, several extracts from Dr. Lewis's *Experimental History of the Materia Medica*, and therefore I hope that you will, for the salvation of your countrymen's souls, as well as the preservation of their bodies, give place in your Magazine of this month, to the following extract from that useful history.

Next month, you know, is the month when, as foreigners jeeringly and maliciously say, it is usual for our countrymen to hang or drown themselves; and, indeed, it must be confessed, that the month of November is generally more fatal to persons of a melancholy turn of mind, than any other month of the year.—We have already lost a great number of men in the present war, and may lose many more, if we bravely resolve, as I hope we shall, not to be dictated to by any power under the sun; every one, therefore, ought to endeavour to prevent our losing any, in a way which can be of no advantage to their country, and is highly dishonourable for themselves.—For these reasons I have culled out the following extract, and for these reasons you ought to publish it, the first day of the ensuing month; as by so doing you may inflict yourself to more than one or two Civil

towns,—the reward given by the old Romans to one that had saved a citizen.

The extract I mean, is the doctor's account of the herb *hypericum*, which is as follows:

" *Hypericum Pb. Lond. & Edinb. Hypericum vulgare C. B. Androsaemum prope A. perforata Gesn.* ST. JOHN'S WORT: A plant with slender round stalks, which have two fine ridges, or sharp edgings, opposite, alternately, from joint to joint; small oblong obtuse leaves, set in pairs without pedicles; and numerous gold-coloured pentapetalous flowers on the tops of the branches, followed by little rough blackish husks, each of which is divided into three cells full of minute seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and uncultivated places, and flowers in June.

This plant has been recommended as a medicine of peculiar efficacy in hysterical, hypochondriacal, and melancholic disorders, and alienations of mind; from its supposed virtue in which cases, it received the name of *fuga daemonum*. It promises to be of some use as a mild detergent and corroborant, discovering to the senses a resinous, bitterish, balsamic impregnation. The leaves, viewed against the light, exhibit numerous transparent points, which are found to be little vesicles full of essential oil. In distillation with water, the oil separates and rises to the surface, approaching in some degree to that of turpentine. About the edges of the flower are observed black points, and on the seedvessels small tubercles, which appear to be similar oily vesicles: The tops, when the seeds are formed, have the strongest terebinthinate smell, and yield in distillation the greatest quantity of oil. The flowery tops give a deep yellowish red tincture to rectified spirit, and a paler red to expressed oils: A tincture of the flowers in oil olive, made by macerating four ounces of the full blown flowers, fresh gathered and freed from the cups, in a quart of oil, till the oil is sufficiently coloured *, is kept for external purposes in the shops."

This is the doctor's account of this exorcising plant, and I hope our druggists and apothecaries have, last season, taken care to provide themselves with sufficient quantities of this *hypericum* oil; for I foresee, that we shall, next month, have great occasion for it; because there will probably be deep gaming, both at the famous chocolate-house, near St. James's, and the more famous coffee-house, in

'Change-Alley.—Where there is deep-gamings, there must generally be great losers; and as our countrymen are frequently the bubbles of the gang, for their sakes I hereby prescribe, that when any of them has had an unlucky run at play, or wagering, he shall presently, or at least before he goes anywhere by himself alone, take a *quantum sufficit* of this exhilarating oil.—For this purpose, I think, they ought, at both these gaming shops, to keep large quantities of this specific for the use of their unhappy customers;

B and to the ladies who give routs, or keep assemblies, I most earnestly recommend their having tables provided with this *Hypericum* oil, as well as tables for coffee, tea, and chocolate.

Likewise, when any one of our standing toasts has, at the tea-table, heard a C young absent lady extolled for her beauty, without any *but*, or any one fly-inflamation against her character or conduct, let her, as soon as she returns to her dressing-room, take a dose of this oil in a glass of some rich cordial; and I would advise our chamber-maids always to have

D such a dose ready prepared for their lady's return, as it may save them a scolding bout, or, perhaps, a shoe stung at their head: Or, if the lady has a husband, who, being a little advanced in years, is not at all times ready to administer the proper cure for the potts, he may save E himself many a curtain lecture, by providing himself with a quantity of this oil, and administering it as often as occasion may require.

Then, with respect to my brethren of the writing tribe, either in poetry or prose, this oil may be of great service, F and is often extremely necessary; for, by experience, I know, that we meet with many vexatious disappointments.—We compose a poem or essay, which, in our closets, or in our garrets, we read over and over by ourselves alone, with infinite delight.—We send it to a bookseller, who G gravely returns it, with a—It will not do.

Or we send it to a Magazine, and with the utmost impatience wait for seeing it make its appearance at the end of the month, when we are mortified with this good-natured answer;—not proper for our Magazine.—And even when it happens

H to be published, we are often surprised to find it so far from being read by any one, with the expected raptures, that it is received by the town without the least notice.

Upon

• *Ol. hyperic. Pharm. Lond.*

Upon all these occasions, it is true, we comfort ourselves with the stupidity of the age we live in.—But then, if published, that devil of a Critical Reviewer lays hold of our performance, and with his keen sarcasm renders it quite ridiculous.—

As we are seldom very flush of money, A and as the great demand may raise this oil to an extravagant price, it is expected that he will order it to be dispensed gratis to the proper objects, by his publisher, lest by his criticisms he should become accessory to murder.—And, for the same reason, it ought to be dispensed gratis at a B noted coffee-house, near the Temple, where combinations are sometimes formed for damning a new play, or a new player.—Let them remember the fable of the frogs.

I would prescribe the proper dose for the relief of those who cannot spare a C modern fee to an eminent doctor, especially as we have as yet no hospital for any distemper of the mind, till it becomes so violent as to lodge the patient in Bedlam:—But this is impossible; because the dose must be proportioned to the gloominess of the weather, as well as of the D mind.—I shall, therefore, only observe, that if, after taking a small quantity, a gambler dreams of dewy aces; a stock-jobber — of no variation in the price of stocks; a beau — of his wig's being discomposed, by a clumsy porter's jostling him in the streets; a fine gentleman — of being pursued by those devils in human shape, called catchpoles; a lady — of another's being taken out before her at a ball: Or, if a poet dreams, that, scratch where he will, he cannot find a just Rhyme; or a prosaist — that he cannot hit upon a quaint antithesis: — Every such tormenting dream is a proof, that the quantity taken has not had the desired effect; therefore, let the dose be repeated as soon as awake; and so on E totes quatuor.

But if any of my patients should at last find this antimaniac oil ineffectual for G reconciling them to life, if a lady, let her become a true Christian, by giving all she has to the poor, and afterwards supporting herself by the labour of her hands, which is an infallible cure for the vapours; and, if a gentleman, I advise him to enter a volunteer in our army, under H the marquis of Granby, or in our navy, under lord Howe; because, I am sure, that neither of these commanders will ever refuse or neglect giving him a fair

opportunity, for getting rid of this troublesome world, with honour, by dying bravely in the cause of his country.—For all which good advice I desire no fee, but that which is, and in this age seems likely to be the sole reward of virtue; and this, I believe, is all you can expect, by complying with the desire of, SIR,

London, October 7th, 1761.

Translation of a Letter said to have been written by a certain GREAT PRINCESS, to the King of PRUSSIA.

May it please your Majesty,
 ‘I AM at a loss whether I should con- gratulate or condole with you on your late victory; since the same success which has covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenburgh with desolation. I know, Sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more proper my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to inspect subjects of a more domesick nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

It was but a very few years ago that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance. The country was cultivated, the peasant looked cheerful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity. What an alteration at present from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but sure even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospects now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite discontinued; the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly cultivated. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs rendered unfit for service, left at his door; his little children hang round him, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either army as it happens to advance or retreat, in pursuing

pursuing the operations of the campaign; it is impossible to express the confusion, even those, who call themselves our friends, create. Even those from whom we might expect redress oppress with new calamities. From your justice, therefore, it is that we hope relief; to you even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice.

I am, SIR, &c.

From the MONITOR.

M.uffy has, by various means, protracted his business with so much of the usual finesse natural to his countrymen, and improved with the abilities of a gentleman, so well known for his talent in negotiation; that we see the season for action upon the French coast, and on the continent of Europe, almost elapsed, without the effects which might have been expected from a vigorous employment of our hostile armaments, had not the expeditions been stopped to prevent the effusion of human blood, when he assumed the important character of an harbinger of peace.

But, as in all former treaties, on the like occasion, the conduct of the French managers convinceth, that they never intended to concur, with any degree of equity, to bring about so good a work; their business seems to have been confined to this object, to amuse the court and nation with fair pretences of an accommodation, in order to gain time; which, on our part, might exhaust our financies, without striking a blow to their loss; and, on their part, secure their coasts from invasion, and explore new resources for prolonging a war, which had already made their nation a bankrupt.

How well the French agent has played his part, the inactivity of our arms, since the reduction of Belle Isle, and the immense expence the nation is at, under that inactivity, can better represent, than any calculations. And the means devised in France, for raising a fund for another campaign under a religious mask, was not to be hazarded without duly weighing its consequences. But no sooner were his masters sure of squeezing the necessary supplies for the year ensuing, out of the estates of the Jesuits, by way of composition, for the irregularities and injustice that order was convicted of in France, than he dropt the mask of peace,

assumed an air of superiority, demanded restitution of all places our arms had taken from them; and, as if he was assured of succeeding in our councils, he, in return for all the expence of money and men, which our conquests, and the maintenance of our right and property have cost us, offers nothing more than a barrier for our colonies in North-America.

What is full more surprizing in this proposal, the French offer what is not in their power to grant. Suppose they intend by this to grant us quiet possession of the forts Oswego, Niagara, Presque Isle, and those on the rivers En Beuf and Ohio: The land, on which they are built, is claimed by the Indians, who have a right to assert their independency, and to defend their property. So that this modest proposal amounts to no more than this: We will relinquish to you a barrier, to which we have no right; and we will put you in possession of forts, that shall stir up a perpetual enmity and war between you and the Indians.

The chain of forts necessary for this barrier would never be suffered by the Iroquois, (the proprietors of the country, through which the barrier must be carried;) whilst they are an independant people: And such we must consider them as long as there is any European power in America, that will supply them with ammunition, to act against the intruders upon their territory. There would be no need to stir them up against us by pique and resentment; their own preservation would urge them to conspire against us, and to reduce our power to an equality, at least, with that of the French. Because, in such a situation, they would be courted by both parties, and restored to that ancient importance which can never return, except France be restored to our conquests in North-America.

Therefore should we be so unhappy as to be deluded by this idle dream; the instant those forts fall; which, by being cut off from all means of support, must soon happen; the French will reinstate themselves upon the lakes; pour a numerous army into Canada; and by strengthening the communication betwixt the River St. Lawrence and Mississippi, they will surround our colonies in time of peace; and at last drive us totally out of that America by their policy, which they have lost in war.

If this be the ultimate overture made by Mr. Buffy, all true Britons will think with me, that it had been better never to have permitted him to come over with such an idle proposal; that he has stayed far too long about the court; and that he is not without suspicion of forming intrigues, and adopting arts to gain partisans to colour over his demands with delusive arguments, and to recommend a peace, which would cancel all our success, and expose us to the policy and power of France, whenever her circumstances might be recovered, and her ambition prompted, to pursue that plan of our extirpation from North-America, which brought on the present war.

However, this forbearance with our enemy, and this indignity offered to his

majesty and his ministry by so contemptuous an offer, is not without some advantage to those, who watch for our safety. It discovers the malignity of our enemy's heart: It forbids us ever to dally with these deceitful negotiators any more; and it serves to detect the frauds of France; and those motives, which shall engage any, who pretend to be friends to their king and country, to espouse, defend and promote such terms, as should require Great-Britain to sit down with the immense expence of the present war; and to replace the French in their territories and places, conquered by our arms, upon the chimerical consideration of holding a barrier, which they cannot give; and which we are not able to maintain.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following is the result of a calculation of the Lunar Eclipse, Nov. 1. 1761, being the second and last visible defect in that year. The first was inserted in

your Magazine, for August last, p. 450.

Rotherhithe, Oct. 8, 1761.

Apparent Time, P. M.

Beginning

D. H.

— 18 8 12 0

Middle

— 0 8 53 48

End

— 0 9 35 36

Semi-duration

— 0 0 43 48

Sun's place } Orbit opposition

Deg.

Moon's place }

3 9 25 34

Motion of the moon }

8 9 25 34

— of the sun } horary

0 32 6

Digits eclipsed

0 3 30

Latitude of the moon, N. A.

Deg.

Semidiameter of the moon

0 38 36

— of the sun

0 75 24

Horizontal parallax of the moon

0 16 13

Place of the node

0 56 47

QUESTION, by B.

ARE Reason and Conscience synonymous terms? If not, wherein consists the difference?

QUERY, by J. C. of St. Mary Cray, Kent.

FROM whence, and on what account, came the custom of ringing a fire-shovel when bees swarm, and what effect has it upon those insects?

AN ALGEBRAIC QUESTION.

LET several series or ranks of numbers be proposed, in the following manner. Scil.

The sum of the two first lines of numbers, reckoning from the left to the right, is the cube of 1: The sum of the three first is the cube of 3, &c. Query, the demonstration?

[This correspondent's solution will be inserted in our next.]

Account of Dr. Hill's Vegetable System. Vol. II. Part I. System

THE indefatigable Dr. Hill has favoured the publick with the first part of the second volume of his Vegetable System; or, the internal Structure, and the Life of Plants, their Parts and Nourishment explained; their Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species, ascertained and described; in a Method altogether New. Comprehending an artificial Index, and a natural System. With Figures of all the Plants, designed and engraved by the Author. The whole from Nature only. This volume contains the whole series of plants with radiated flowers, and has been visibly executed with the greatest care and attention, and truth and nature are very apparent in it. The plants here delineated and described, were raised, for that purpose, in the doctor's garden at Bay's-water, where no mature has ever been admitted; and where there are not single plants, but entire beds of each. The representations on copper-plates, to the number of 121, seem to be executed by the hand of a master, and the whole performance does much honour to this able botanist. We imagine the close of his preface will be agreeable to our readers, as it places a great man, who is universally esteemed, in the most amiable point of view; that of an encourager of a science, the knowledge of which is so promotive of improvements in the arts, commerce, and medicine. "The publick owes it all (the doctor's discoveries and improvements) to lord Bute, to whom they do, and I think will, owe infinitely more than these slight tributes, whose attention to whatever may concern the welfare of Britain, has influenced him to countenance this study. His superior genius formed the plan, and his munificence enables me to execute it; he raised me from low cares, that I might attend to it, with that quietness of mind which is required for works of science: He supports the garden where the plants are raised; and he directs how the study of them may be made most useful. I am but as the hand which executes these great designs. to lord sufficient glory for this to have been chosen for that purpose; and now I with a greater happiness than to be the most instrumental to the good of mankind." As a specimen of the work itself, we shall give our readers the following extract.

October, 1761. — Two or three

species of the genus *Adonis* are to be found in the Woods. *Adonis* is a genus of *Character of the Genus.* The cup has two rows of dissimilar scales, rising as twins, near each other, and from one fleshy base. The rays of the flowers are five. Of this genus there is but one known species; a tall, upright, and, is not an elegant, at least a most singular plant.

WINGED TWIN WEED.

Character of the Species. The leaves are winged. This is an annual, native of damp ground in Pennsylvania, and other parts of North America, and flowers with us in August. The plant is two feet and an half high; it has an erect firm stalk, with thick joints, and deep furrows, naturally of a faint green, but usually sunburnt, and thence tinged red or brown; the leaves are placed opposite; each is composed of two or three pairs of leaflets, with an odd one at the end; these are of a fresh green, smooth and bright, and have the footstalk edged. The flowers are numerous, but small; they crown the tops of the stalk and branches in an irregular manner, and consist each of a yellow disk, and five white rays. The seeds stand first erect, in a kind of cylindric column; but afterwards, as they dry and harden, they diverge, and form a loose round ball. Their continuance in the columnar form, is so long, and their spreading afterwards is so uncertain, that they shew in no ill light, that distinction which has been established in a genus somewhat allied to this, from the erect position, or the divergence of the seeds.

This new genus will prove of great use in the formation of a natural method, the lamented desideratum in botany, and the great end and aim of our present undertaking.

In that method, the progress of which keeps constant, though not equal pace with this our artificial index, we shall, so far as our limited faculties may be capable, and the due humility of our nature may devoutly authorize, endeavour to enter into the idea of the great creator, when he made the multitude of plants; and to arrange them in the course wherein they follow one another, according to the order of their formation.

In this method, so far as our feeble powers, and imperfect knowledge, may enable us to proceed, we shall find the genera

genera of plants following one another in a true regularity; not as imaginary, or arbitrary marks distinguish them, but as the several kinds arise above each other, by some additional part, or new organization; and between each, to fill the imagined gap, (for nature makes none real between genus and genus) we shall always find, either by newly discovered species, or by a better observation of the old, some plant, which partakes as it were of the nature and characters of both, standing upon the confines of either territory, and leading, without disunion, from one to the other.

One of these frontier plants is our *Gemella*. And it may not be amiss to give a sketch of what is proposed to be done hereafter, throughout all vegetable nature, in the present instance.

We knew before. 1. A genus *Bidens*, whose cup is formed of a single row of scales, under which there stands a *circlet* of leafy films. 2. A genus *Coreopsis*, in which the cup has two rows of *distant* scales, from a fleshy base, the outer somewhat leafy. And, 3. A genus *Silphium*, in which the two-rowed cup loses, in great part, its fleshy base, and the outer row of scales is perfectly leafy. Now it is evident, that the gradation from the second to the third of these is natural and easy; but it had not appeared before, that there was any connection between these two and the first, whose cup is truly simple. Here we have the frontier plant between the *Bidens* and the *Coreopsis*, and we may learn from it the chain of nature. Our *Gemella* has the *circlet* of leafy films of the *Bidens*, raised into a part and portion of the cup: It shews, therefore, what that kind of *circlet* is in nature; namely, the first advance from a more simple, toward a more complex cup. The cup of *Bidens* is therefore the extreme, or last of the simple cup; and that of *Coreopsis*, the first of double ones. The *Gemella* is the second advance, or the plant between them. In the order of original nature it stands there, and there it will have its place in our succeeding natural method, in which there will be no distinction of separate or broken parts, under different arrangements, but the course will run on thus: 1. *Bidens*, having a *circlet* placed beneath the scales of its simple cup. 2. *Gemella*, having the *circlet* twinborn, and connected with the inner scales of the cup, only making an outer range. 3. *Coreopsis*, having the outer range distant and

spreading. 4. *Silphium*, having the outer range distant and leafy.

This is the order of nature, in respect of these four genera; and by this will be brought together, plants which no artificial character connects, though they are A really allied so closely.

A Letter from a Right Honourable Person, to _____, in the City.

DEAR SIR,

FINDING, to my great surprise, that B the cause and manner of my resigning the seals, is grossly misrepresented in the city, as well as that the most gracious and spontaneous marks of his majesty's approbation of my services, which marks followed my resignation, have been infamously traduced as a bargain for my forsaking the publick, I am under a necessity of declaring the truth of both these facts, in a manner which I am sure no gentleman will contradict; a difference of opinion with regard to measures to be taken against *Spain*, of the highest importance to the honour of the crown and to the most essential national interests, (and this founded on what *Spain* had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do) was the cause of my resigning the seals. Lord TEMPLE and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his majesty, which being over-ruled by the E united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious publick marks of his majesty's approbation of my services followed my F resignation: They are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to G return of confidence from any man, who with a credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his opinion, from one who has served his country with fidelity and success, and who justly reverse the upright and candid judgment of it, little solicitous about the character of the capricious and the ungenerous. And H my sincerest acknowledgements for all kind friendship, and believe me ever, with truth and esteem,

My Dear Sir,

Your faithful friend,

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The preceding Letter was occasioned by the following.

DEAR SIR, an 10th of May 1761
THE city of London, as long as they have any memory, cannot forget, that you accepted the seals when this nation was in the most deplorable circumstances to which any country can be reduced: That our armies were beaten, our navy inactive, our trade exposed to the enemy, our credit, as if we expected to become bankrupts, sunk to the lowest pitch; that there was nothing to be found but despondency at home, and contempt abroad. The city must also for ever remember, that when you resigned the seals, our armies and navies were victorious, our trade secure, and flourishing more than in a peace, our publick credit restored, and people readier to lend than ministers to borrow. That there was nothing but exultation at home, confusion and despair among our enemies, amazement and veneration among all neutral nations: That the French were reduced so low as to sue for a peace, which we, from humanity, were willing to grant; though their haughtiness was too great, and our success too many, for any terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the city cannot but lament that you have quitted the helm. But if knaves have taught fools to call your resignation (when you can no longer procure the same success, being prevented from pursuing the same measures) a delusion of the publick, and to look upon you, for accepting a reward, which can scarce bear that name, in the light of a pensioner; the city of London hope, they shall not be ranked by you among the one or the other. They are truly sensible, that, though you cease to guide the helm, you have not deserted the vessel; and that, pensioner as you are, your inclination to promote the publick good, is still only to be equalled by your ability: That you sincerely wish success to the new pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the crew of rocks and quicksands, but to assist in bringing the ship through the storm into a safe harbour.

These, Sir, I am persuaded, are the real sentiments of the city of London; I am sure you believe them to be such of,

Dear Sir, your, &c.

From the Inoculation of Good Sense: or, An Estimate of the present Manners of the French Nation.

MODERNS in all our whims (says this Frenchman) we are Goths only in the art of war. We still believe that war consists in pushing forward into the thick fire; whereas it really consists in driving our enemies into it, and keeping them free. All our rivers except the Seine, which leads to Versailles, have magnificent bridges; but sole bridges serve only for passing rivers,

and it was our business to have floating bridges for passing the sea.

Some conquerors support themselves more by their genius than their power; and while they are triumphing, we are yet ignorant of what is our chief resource. If it is money, we are to be pitied; and if it is genius, I tremble.

The taste for prettiness, for that is now the fashionable taste, has so narrowed our ideas, that the grand to us appears enormous, and the simple despicable. We look upon ourselves as the elder brothers of all other nations, and we despise every thing that is not to be found at Paris. The Hanoverian general is stiled by all Europe the prince of Brunswick, but to us he is only plain Mr Ferdinand.

All nations have their eyes upon us to observe our follies, and to ridicule them; and we forsooth are still so vain and absurd as to believe they are admiring us. Let us but open our eyes in good earnest, and we shall see that foreigners take nothing of us but our cloaths; and that even in putting them on, they laugh at the fashion of them. All our neighbours want to have the drapery of our picture, but nothing more; unfortunately they will have nothing to do with the head.

If we knew that sweat is the only cosmetic wash of heroes, that scented hair-powder is inconsistent with gunpowder, that the contests of girls are the ruin of warriors, and that to pass our lives in dying for the fair sex is really living in ignominy, we should doubtless be very clever fellows: But we leave those reflections to the Prussians, who make a good use of them, and know no pleasure equal to that of a hot engagement.

No people more witty than we, and no people more ignorant: We know neither the manners of foreigners nor their situation. We believe that a Russian has barely a right to have eyes, and that a Persian is not created a reasonable creature. Paris, in our opinion, is the only place in the world that produces men of genius. The most trifling accident that happens in this city is talked of with the utmost earnestness, as a thing that must certainly interest all Europe.

We speak no language but our own, and yet we cannot bear that the people should talk High Dutch in Germany. We exclude foreigners from our assemblies, and then their acquaintance; and yet in their country we expect that they should make more of us than of any body else. We laugh at their manners, and we ourselves can shew them nothing but ridiculous modes. If they adhere to their own customs, we call them mere machines; and if they imitate us, we stile them awkward apes.

Prelates either intriguing or fanatical, lords either presumptuously vain or servilely cringing, farmers of the revenue either rapacious or prodigal, physicians either brutal or quacks,

authors without bread, or without talents, women without beauty or without virtue, young people without wit or without modesty. These we must confess form a fine group of figures, and the picture cannot fail striking the eyes of foreigners who travel among us.

If from the age of fifteen we do not prostitute our manners, and if we blush at a profane discourse, we are only poor silly creatures unworthy of appearing among good company. We must establish our reputation by indecencies and double entendres; we must set out in the world with continual mockery upon the clergy; we must profess an open contempt for religion and government, and lastly laugh at vice as a mere masquerade. Orgas has acquired this character of the greatest wit on the stage, only from burlesking the bible, and ridiculing saints ignorant epigram. — *small exercises and music oT*

If we should be told that we turn the

German nobility into ridicule only because our own have dishonoured themselves by their frequent mean alliances; that we laugh at Italian polacks, merely because we have no regular connected system of our own; that we make ourselves merry with the serious turn of the English, only because we ourselves know not what it is to reflect; that we make a mock of the Spanish gravity only because we ourselves are weather-cocks that turn with every wind, in my opinion we ought to hang our heads and be silent.

The grand scenes acting in Europe escape our notice; but a new play is sure to engross the whole of our attention. If we were not born to serve as a comedy to our neighbours we should interest ourselves less in those that are brought upon the stage, and should not waste our precious time in talking about them, in forming parties, and celebrating such contemptible creatures as actors."

WOMAN. Sung by Mr. LOWE.

No longer let whimsical songsters compare, The merits of wine with the charms of the fair; I appeal to the men to tell me, who, in this world, can find a bettering between Adonis-bellied Bacchus, and beauty's fair queen, than themselves?

The pleasures of drinking henceforth I resign, For tho' there is mirth, yet there's madness in wine; Then let not false sparkles our senses beguile, 'Tis the mention of Chloe, that makes the glass smile.

3.
Her beauties, with rapture, my senses inspire, And the more I behold her, the more I admire;

But the charms of her temper and mind I'll tell you, when I have more time.

4.
How happy our days, when with love we gage, 'Tis the transport of youth, 'tis the wine, But what are the joys of the bottle or the soul. Wine tickles the taste, love enraptures

5. *A set as he sits, in liquor will cry,*
The longer I drinck, the more thirsty am I;
From this fair confession, 'tis plain my good
friend, to make honest confessions
You're a toper eternal, and drink to no end.
 6. *A youthfull bottle may ravish your eye,*
But how foolish you'll look, when your bottle is
dry;

POETICAL ESSAYS.

On CHLOE, fitting before her Glass.

*S*o clear and smooth the fountain was,
 In which his tace Narcissus spy'd;
 When gazing on the liquid glass,
 He, for himself, deipair'd and dy'd:
 Nor Chloe can you safer see,
 Your own perfections there, than he.

The lark, before the mirror plays,
 Which some deceitful swain has set;
 Pleas'd with himself, he fondly stays,
 To die deluded in the net;
 Love may such frauds for you prepare,
 At once the captiye, and the snare.

But, Chloe, while you there review,
 Those graces, opening toward their bloom;
 Think how disease and age pursue,
 Your riper glories to consume:
 Then, fitting, you will wish your glass
 Cou'd show you, Chloe, what she was.

No more let pride give nature law;
 But free the youth, your power enslaves;
 Her form (like your's) bright Cynthia saw
 Reflected, from the chrystral waves;
 Yet did not prize her charms, above
 The price of blest Endymion's love.

No longer let your glass supply,
 Too just an emblem of your breast;
 Where oft to my deluded eye,
 Love's image has appear'd imprest;
 But play'd so lightly on your mind,
 It left no lasting print behind.

The Triumph of PALLAS.

*O*n Enna's flow'r-enamell'd plain,
 (So gods were wont, or poets feign)
 Pallas one day idly stray'd,
 To keep the 'spy'd a lovely maid:
 A thousand flow'rs adorn'd her head,
 A thousand more compos'd her bed,
 Various tribes, and various hue:
 No modern florist such e'er knew;
 Or are there such now to be found,
 Since Pluto blasted all the ground.
 Then he to Tartarus convey'd
 Fair Proserpine, ill-fated maid!

By the chaplet round her head—
 Her flow'r-embroider'd bed—
 The sweets that from her flow'r—
 A charming sleeper I must know.
 Wine takes the taste of sleep away

From woman, dear woman, sweet pleasure must
spring,

Nay the Hoicks must own it, she is the best
thing.

Yet some praises to wine, we may justly afford,
For a time it will make one as great as a lord;

But woman for ever gives transport to man,

And I'll love the dear sex—aye, as long as I
can.

Tis Flora—'tis—the goddess cries—

I'll wake her—Flora—Flora—rise—

Tis Pallas calls—come, let us walk,

And spend an hour or two in talk—

So long, at least, with you, I mean

To pass in this delicious scene.—

Wak'd by the call, she rubb'd her eyes,

And thrice effay'd, in vain, to rise—

At last she rose, and as she rose,

She shook, and smooth'd, her ruffl'd cloaths;

And as she shook, the painted ground

Was strew'd with flow'rets all around;

And wheresoe'er she plac'd her shoe,

Beneath her footsteps daisies grew.

Charm'd with the meadows sweet perfume,

The balmy air, and vernal bloom,

Minerva cries; Elysium yields,

Methinks, to these enchanting fields;

I almost cou'd forego the skies,

For this terrestrial paradise.

What is there in your boasted skies,

Fantastic Flora pert replies,

That can with these sweet flow'r's compare?

Venus herself was not so fair,

Ev'n when she charm'd the shepherd's eyes,

And gain'd from thee the golden prize:

In all her pomp, the blae-ey'd maid,

Was ne'er like one of these array'd.

Cease, boaster, cease, Minerva cry'd,

And curb this insolence and pride.

Small is thy merit, vain thy boast!

How soon are these thy glories lost,

Which a keen blight, or truant boy,

Can, in a moment's space, destroy?

But know, thou vain presumptuous maid,

I flow'rs can raise that never fade:

Such as thou never yet hast seen,

On the parterre, or flow'ry green.

This said—with deep resentment fir'd,

She from her company retir'd;

And up to heav'n, in dudgeon, flew

From the regretted interview.

Three thousand years, or more, were past,

When she bethought herself at last

(For with celestial pow'rs, they say,

A thousand years are as a day)

Of this affront, and deem'd it time

To punish Flora for her crime,

And triumph o'er her, in her turn,

For her past insolence and scorn.

To

To which intent she form'd a fair,
With Juno's majesty and air,
With Hebe's bloom, and youthful face,
And all the graces of each grace;
All Hybla trickled from her tongue,
And on her lips the syrens hung,
Each charm of person, and of mind,
Were all at once in her conjoin'd;
In short, Pandora she excell'd,
Who ne'er before was paralleld;
For ev'ry beauty she posses'd,
And was with ev'ry virtue blest'd.
Pleas'd with the labour of her hands,
In silence long the goddess stands,
And wonder-lost—like him of old,
Who (as the story's somewhere told)
Became enamour'd of the maid
Which he himself of stone had made.

At length, exultingly she cry'd,
Let Flora now, with daring pride,
Her gaudy favourites compate
With this my all-excelling fair,
And soon she'll be compell'd to own,
Her tincts and odours far out-done.
Secure of conquest, now she roves,
Thro' Enna's lawns and verdant groves;
But roves in vain—For Flora long
Had left those plains, renown'd in song,
For Britain's more delightful isle,
Where all the various products smile,
That blest the globe;—for art supplies
What nature niggardly denies.
Tho', in the spring, no soil appears
So gay, and such a verdure wears.
The much-sought Flora there she met,
At length, in an obscure retreat,
From noise, and strife, and tumult far,
Her flowers and shrubs, her only care,
Which, at her touch, more fragrant grew,
And bloom'd with still more lively hue.

When all their compliments were spent,
(For goddesses must compliment!)
Pallas their old debate renew'd,
And thus her argument pursu'd—
Behold this love-inspiring maid,
With truth and innocence array'd;
What rosy blushes e'er cou'd shew,
As on her cheeks this moment glow?—
So fair her skin!—What lilly e'er
Did such eye-dazzling whiteness wear?
And yet th' external charms that grace
This wondrous nymph—her bloomy face,
Her matchless form, and easy air,
With these do no proportion bear.
That, in profuse assemblage join'd,
Bedeck her ever-blooming mind.
With wonder and amazement seiz'd,
And, spite of prepossession, pleas'd,
Flora her victory confess'd,
And thus her goddess-ship address'd.
Your pardon, Pallas,—now I own
My flow'ry beauties all out-done;
For nor the lilly, nor the rose
Can this resolute maid oppose;
Such graces surely never yet,
United, in one object met.

She e'en excels the queen of love,
And is a nosegay worthy Jove.
O more than happy youth howe'er
Such sweetness in his breast shall wear!

Wing'd by her conquests, Pallas flies,
Exulting, to her native skies;—
But leaves the peerless maid behind,
To prove her triumph to mankind.

Near Cleddy's banks she now remains
The toast of all th' adoring swains. A. L.

NAUGERIUS's Cupid and Hyella, translated.

As in the garden my Hyella stray'd,
And with the rose the blended lily
Wove; of snowsow semi'd
Among the flow'rs all negligently laid,
She found, and seiz'd, the captive god of love,
Surpriz'd, entangled, in her garland caught,
The boy began to struggle, but in vain;
His wings extending, to escape he sought,
And, with bold efforts, to unbind his chain,
But to her panting bosom, when he came,
Her snowy bosom, like his mother's fair;
Lips that might kindle in the gods a flame,
And rich perfume sweet-breathing from his
hair;
Venus, farewell, he cries, farewell, and find
Another Cupid;—I am none of thine;
Here will I then, in ecstacy reclin'd,
Sharpen my arrows, and erect my shrine. L. L.

AMALTHEUS's Epigram, on the Sand in a
Hour-Glass, translated.

THIS dust, expressive of time's hourly sun,
So often passing thro' its narrow way,
Was once Alcippus: Him the darted flashe
Of Galla's eyes, from fire turn'd into ash.
Ye wand'ring atoms, 'tis by you express'd,
That wretched lovers never are at rest. L. L.

To Miss POLLY C——R, of Gloucester.
STROPHE I.

WHILE some at beauty's shrine
Devote each incense-breathing lime,
While others, smit with gold's magnetic blast,
Th' unerring shafts of flattery direct;
Or, with Phebean chaplets deck'd,
To fame poetic altars raise:
Let me, O Polly, to thy juster claim
Awake each trembling string,
And from its mazy spring,
Trace and disclose each avenue to praise.
Happy cou'd my rougher lays
Flow, like thine, with graceful ease,
Tender, tuneful, soft, and sweet;
As thy breath, serene, unruffled; bright
Lively, as thy wit.

ANTISTROPHE II.
Another bard, with vain parade,
May quote Apollo's timely aid,
And from the wild Parnassus of his brain
Summon thy imaginary train?
Till, cheated by his own delusive dream,
He stalks with gods, and sips immortal draughts,
At length th' usurper flies,

And exil'd reason re-assumes the sway,
Withdraws the curtains of absconding truth,
And to his native earth recalls the wand'ring.

And now he feels the scorching ray,
Feels his waken plumes give way;
And sinks, the dupe of headstrong fancy,
In sloughs of ambient dullness and impertinency.

E P O D E 1 st. *His to flaws in I*
To these, unenvy'd, I'll resign
The state embraces of the Nine,

Parnassus' grove, and the Castalian stream;
Would you, O Polly, rich in native charms,

Bid me welcome to your arms,
And be alike the muse and poet's theme.

Till my lips, in rapt'rous kisses
Bath'd, my soul in am'rous blisses,

Love-unshackled wings its way,
O'er the realms of rising day,

And sublimer thoughts inhales,

From thy lips, than Aganippe, or the fam'd

Arabian gales.

S T R O P H E 2 d. *Again to a girl*
Long had we despair'd to see
A specimen of female excellence;

'Til you, fair emblem of the bee,
From ev'ry virtue cull'd the quintessence,

And in your own celestial mind,
With artless elegance

The bright assemblage join'd.

Happy union,
Blest conjunction!

Where, in sweet disorder, lie,
Peerless treasures,

Killing pleasures,
Nature's choicest alchymy;

Looks denying, yet complying; eyes, that

quenching, fan the flame.

A N T I S T R O P H E 2 d. *W*
Tell me whence, mysterious charmer,

Love first launch'd the fatal dart,
Which, thro' reason's shatter'd armour,

Cleav'd a passage to my heart?

W^WTwas not from thy melting lays

That my soul its passion dates,

Tho' ev'n Sappho's self might praise,

And accuse the partial fates.

W^WTwas not ev'n thy wit and sense,

That my stubborn breast cou'd move;

And, o'erleaping ev'ry fence,

Force an avenue to love.

By voice, and sprightly wit, claim admiration,

At this alone supplants, and masters ev'ry

passion.

E P O D E 2 d. *At length the magic spell dissolves;*

My captive heart avows the pleasing truth,

And flutters in the silken chains of love.

'Tis thy good nature, pride of female youth,

Ames in my breast, like lightning from above,

And blasts my weak resolves.

Thus e'er unclouded may you shine,

In native worth, and fame.

Alluding to the largest jewel falling out of the king's crown at his coronation.

"Till time our willing hands shall join,

And crown my virtuous flame:

Or, if prevailing destiny,

To some more favour'd youth confign your
charms;

May you, compleatly happy in his arms,

Enjoy that love and constancy, you might have
prov'd in me.

Pembroke College, Oxon.

W. M. LEWIS,

On Mr. PITTE's resigning the Seals.

NE'er yet in vain did heav'n its omens send,
Some dreadful ill's unusual signs portend?
When Pitt resign'd, a nation's tears will own,
* Then fell the noblest jewel in the crown.

Walton, Oct. 15. R. BROWNE.

On Mr. PITTE's resignation.

EGyptian darkness cover'd all the land,
And locusts swarm'd (a ministerial
band!)

"Till Pitt dispell'd that dreadful gloom of night,
And from a hideous chaos brought forth light:
Spawn of corruption, with her ill got prey,
Fled like the midnight hags, at break of day.

Then did we prosper, God was on our side;
Pitt was the * pillar for our guard and guide;
He, like the cloud of fire, in England rose
A light to us, a terror to our foes.

Forth went our armies thro' the hostile coasts,
Hivites and Hittites fled before the hosts:
Conquest and glory always led the van, I plant:
Sure to succeed while prudence form'd each
Thus, thro' the toilsome wilderness of war,
Britannia drove triumphantly her car.

But when her Canaan just began to dawn,
On Jordan's banks,—this pillar is withdrawing:
Hence do the tribes in apprehension mourn,
Lest former plagues and darkness should return:
Hence do the faithful thus implore the lord,
"Let P—, our cloud and pillar be restor'd!"

Yet may they not despise! for heav'n will
blesse

A righteous king with honour and success:
If heav'n then prospers goodness, like his own,
Britons are safe in—virtue of the throne.

T. A.

The Modern Choice.

GIVE me a maid, (whene'er I take a
wife)

Prudent in all domestic cares of life;

Whose mind's unstain'd, by vanity or art,

Blest with good-nature from a virtuous heart;

Modest, yet free, true love her aim, her end,

To real religion, and to me, a friend;

Her tender bosom shall my heart retain,

From all the world counts great, or I call

vain;

May grace be in her soul, heav'n in her eye,

This, this be her, with whom I'd live and

die.

Wight Isle, December 7, 1759.

T H E

Exod.

motion to return the thanks of the court to Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country. Also, a 3d, that in their said thanks, they do instance his resignation, its consequences, &c. at this critical conjuncture. The representation was as follows.

The Representation of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common-Council assembled, to Sir Robert Badmaston, Sir Richard Glyn, Knt., and Bart. William Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, this City's Representative in Parliament, addressed to General Pitt, from the Court of Common-Council, October 22. 1761.

We the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before this city's representatives, in the great council of the nation soon to be assembled in parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great trust and confidence, we and our fellow-citizens have reposed in you.

That you take the earliest opportunity to use your utmost endeavours to obtain the repeal or amendment of the late act, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors*, in respect of the inconveniences arising from the compulsive clause, by which a door has been opened to the greatest frauds and perjuries, and, if continued, will become the destruction of all private credit, so essential to the support of a trading people.

That you concur in and promote all necessary measures for establishing good economy in the distribution of the national treasure; and for that purpose, that you endeavour to have a committee appointed, in order to enquire into any abuses, which may have arisen in the application of it, and to prevent any frauds or illicit practices in the management thereof.

That you entertain just sentiments of the importance of the conquests made this war by the British arms, at the expence of so much blood and treasure, and that you will, to the utmost of your power and abilities, oppose all attempts for giving up such places as may tend either to present security, or by retaking the said power of France, render us subject to the dominion of that natural enemy; particularly that the sole and exclusive right of exequition, in North America and the West Indies, be preferred to us.

As the present happy extinction of parties, the harmony and unanimity of all his majesty's subjects, their zeal and affection to their sovereign, and the great increase of commerce, are most convincing proofs to us of this nation's ability still to carry on, and vigorously to prosecute the present just and necessary war; it is our desire that you concer in giving his majesty such supplies, as shall enable him to prosecute these measures, which may promote the interest of his kingdom, and place him above the control of any power that may dare to give laws, or prescribe limits, to the

policy and interests of this nation: But as it is apparent, that our enemies flatter themselves with the hope of exhausting our strength, by the immodeate practice in which we are at present engaged, we therefore require you, in the further prosecution of this war, to support such measures as may frustrate those expectations, yet to act with the utmost vigour in the acquisition of their remaining colonies, so as to obtain a safe and honourable peace. The thanks were as follows:

Copy of the Thanks to the Right Hon. William Pitt, from the Court of Common-Council, October 22. 1761.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent services rendered this nation, during the time he so ably filled the high and important office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and to perpetuate their grateful sense of his merits, who, by the vigour of his mind, had not only roused the antient spirit of this nation, from the pusillanimous state, to which it had been reduced; but, by his integrity and steadiness uniting us at home, had carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by our trade accompanying our conquests in every quarter of the globe.

Therefore, the city of London, ever stedfast in their loyalty to their king, and attentive to the honour and prosperity of their country, cannot but lament the national loss of so able, so faithful a minister, at this critical conjuncture."

Admiral Rodney, with five sail of the line, two bombs and a fireship, passed by Plymouth, from whence he was joined by the Foudroyant, of 84 guns.

SUNDAY, 23.
Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession, it was observed with great rejoicings.

MONDAY, 24.

Richard Parrot, for the murder of his wife, by cutting out her tongue, and Hester Rowden, for the murder of her bastard child, were executed at Tyburn. The former was hanged in chains, and the latter anatomized.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which two received sentence of death, for murder, (see above) John Perrott, a bankrupt, for concealing his effects, and Samuel Lee, for publishing a forged bill of exchange. Twenty received sentence of transportation for seven years, two to be whipped, and one was branded. **TUESDAY, 25.**
At a court of common-council, the town-clerk reported his having waited on the Right Hon. William Pitt, with their resolutions of thanks, to which he was pleased to return the following answer:

Mr. Pitt requests of Sir James Hodges, that he will be so good to represent him, in the most respectful manner, to the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of Lon-

don, in common-council assembled, and expels his high sense of the signal honour which they have been pleased to confer on him, by their condescending and favourable resolution of the 2d of October; an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confusion at his own small deserving, while he views, with exultation, the universal publick spirit dispersed through an united people; and the matchless intrepidity of the British sailors and soldiers, conducted by officers, justly famed through all the quarters of the world: To this concurrence of national virtue, graciously protected by the throne, all the national prosperities (under the favour of heaven) have been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the city of London, that through the whole course of this arduous war, the great seat of commerce has generously set the illustrious example of steady zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of unshaken firmness and magnanimity.

On the 20th, Worksop Manor, the grand seat of the duke of Norfolk, in Nottinghamshire, was consumed by fire. Damage above 300,000l.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 20. Captain Young, of his majesty's ship the Mars, is arrived at Plymouth, with the Amaranthe, a French privateer, of 18 six pounder guns, and 137 men, belonging to St. Maloes, which he took the 17th of last month. She had been out three weeks, and had taken but one brig from Madeira, which was ransomed, and the ransomer on board the privateer.

A regiment of highlanders of two battalions, and three independant battalions, of 500 men each, are to be forthwith raised. Also 8 English battalions, to be commanded by lieutenant-colonels and majors.

138 Dutch Greenland ships, this season, caught 287 whales.

Addresses have been presented to his majesty from Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Peterborough, Cricklade, Plymouth, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, Minehead, Buckinghamshire, Northumberland, Essex, Appleby, Maidstone, Bishop's-Castle, Northampton, Shrewsbury, New Radnor, Rhayader, Knighton, Knucklass, Kevenleece, Colchester, Saffron Walden, Kirby in Kendal, Newcastle on Tine, and Merchants Adventurers and Trinity-House of ditto, Huntingdon, Hastings, Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin, Aberdeen, Bath, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Oxford, Great, Grimsby, Monmouth, the Pastors of the congregational churches of New-England, Bristol, Rochester, New-Sarum, Harwich, Southampton, Kingston upon Hull, Cambridge, Leicester, Great-Bedwin, episcopal clergy in New-York, New-Jersey, &c. Reading, Berwick on Tweed, county of Middlesex, Exeter, Lincoln, Hereford, Liverpool, Chipping-Wycomb, Ludlow, Great-Yarmouth, Sandwich, Marlborough, Portsmouth, Norwich,

Nova Scotia, Assembly of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, Southwark, Canterbury, Worcester, Ipswich, Rye, Quinbrough, Banbury, and Nottingham, (see p. 504.) Many addresses also, on the late joyful occasion have been presented to her majesty and the princess dowager of Wales.

At Bristol assize, three persons were convicted; one of them for murder (see p. 504.)

The preparations that are making for the reception of their majesties and the rest of the royal family at Guildhall on lord mayor's day, far exceed any former thing of the kind; there are sixteen large chandeliers fixed up in the hall, handsomely gilt, and each to contain 56 wax candles which makes in the whole 896.

The dukes of York and Cumberland, princess Amelia, lady Augusta, prince William Henry, and prince Henry Frederick, have been also waited upon, with an invitation into the city, on lord mayor's day.

Daniell, the box maker, for the murder of his wife, has been respited, some favourable circumstances appearing in his case. (See p. 501.)

The bounties to seamen, &c. are continued to the 12th of December next.

The exportation of gunpowder, &c. is prohibited for six months longer, from October 29.

Previous to the late royal marriage, the dispute was revived about the precedence of the Irish peers, walking at the wedding of their majesties, when the king directed, that the privy council should enquire, and report the precedents as they happened upon similar occasions; upon which report the Irish peers and peeresses were admitted to walk, and were marshalled in the procession, together with the peers and peeresses of Great-Britain, according to their respective degrees, taking place of the British nobility of inferior rank. Among others who walked at this solemnity, were the earls of Donegal, Tilney, Bedington, Shelburne, Clanbrassil, Thomond, Lallow, Tyrconnel; the viscounts Charlemont, Middleton, Barrington, Gage, Palmerston, Bateman, Powerscourt, Ligonier; the bishop of Ossory; the baron Milton; countess Rosse, Egmont, Brandon, Mornington, Lallow, Tyrconnel; the viscountesses Mallow, Middleton, Barrington, Bateman; the baronesses Milton and Caryfort; daughters of peers, lady Catherine Ponsonby, Miss Howe, &c. &c.

On one side the king's silver medals, thrown amongst the people on the coronation day, in his bunt, and these words, GEORGIVS III. D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. B. B. and on the reverse, PATRIA OVANT. To the country triumphing, with Britannia holding a crown over his head, the king sitting, and the inscription, CORON. XXII. NOV. MDCCCLX. There were four hundred silver medals also, of the queen thrown into the scaffolding.

Leaffoldings, and among the populace. On one side she is represented at half length; and in the exergue are these words, *Charlotte D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hiber. Regina.* On the other side is the device, being her majesty at full length, and over her a seraph descending with a crown, and going to place it on her head: In the exergue is, *Quæsum Meritis,* "By merit obtained," and the inscription was *Coron. XXII.* *Septr. 1761.*

David Morgan, respited lately, at the gallows, (see p. 274.) was delivered to an officer, to serve in one of the regiments abroad.

A cast iron gun carriage, of a new invention, was tryed at Woolwich, and highly approved.

27 women and 18 men, from Newgate, 14 felons from the New-goal, and 62 from the country goals, were transported to America, this month.

Many hundreds have taken the advantage of the compulsive clause, in the insolvent act. (See p. 330.) Which has occasioned great discontent amongst their suffering creditors.

This month many highway robberies have been committed, houses broken open, &c. and some of the perpetrators of these crimes have been apprehended by the vigilance of Sir John Fielding.

Many shipwrecks have happened upon the coasts of these kingdoms and Ireland, as usual at this season.

Sharpers have been very successfully busy this month, and have much injured shopkeepers and others; but many of them have been detected in the execution of their mischievous schemes.

Four young women have been portioned, by the ladies, &c. at Gloucester, in honour of their majesties nuptials and coronation.

The aloe, in the physic garden, at Oxford, is now opening for bloom.

Three hay mows, a furze mow and a wood pile, were burnt, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, on the coronation night, occasioned by a sky rocket, which fell on the furze mow.

Extract of a Letter from Great Malvern, Oct. 10.

"On Wednesday last we had the most violent thunder ever known in the memory of man. At a quarter past four in the afternoon, I was surprised with a most shocking and dismal noise; a hundred forges (the nearest resemblance I can think of) were they all at work together, could scarce equal it; I ran to the fire door, and casting my eye upon the side of the hill about four hundred yards to the south-west of my house, there appeared a prodigious smoke, attended with the same violent noise. I ran back into the house, and tried out a volcano (for so I thought) had burst out of the hill; but I had no sooner got back again, than I found it had descended, and was passing on within about a hundred paces of the south end of my house; it seemed to rise again in the meadow just below it, and continued its progress to the east, rising in the same manner four different times, attended

with the same dismal noise as at first; the air was filled with a nauseous, sulphureous smell. I saw it gradually decrease, till quite extinguished, in a turnip field about a quarter of a mile below my house. The turnip leaves, with leaves of trees, dirt, sticks, &c. filled the air, and flew higher than any part of these hills. The thunder ceased before this happened, and the air soon afterwards became calm and serene.

[The vast column of smoke, mentioned in the above letter, was so large, that a physician of eminence at Worcester saw it, in its progress down the hill, about a mile from Fackenham, which is about 20 miles from Malvern.]

The barns, stables, stock of grain, &c. of a farmer, at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, were consumed by fire, on September 19.

A village called Mill-hill, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, &c. have suffered greatly from the overflowing of the adjacent river, and some men were drowned.

Peter Paterson, was lately executed at Merton, for oppposing the execution of the militia laws.

Great damage has been sustained, at Yarm, Stockton, &c. by the overflowing of the river Tees. In many parts of Durham, and Northumberland, the corn has suffered greatly by rains.

The Leith packet, Pitcairn, was wrecked in a storm, lately, off North-Berwick, and upwards of twenty passengers perished.

On October 6. His excellency the earl of Halifax, arrived at Dublin, and was received with the accustomed ceremonies.

The great rains, in divers parts of Ireland, have done much damage.

On the 15th ult. was tried in Phoenix-park, Dublin, a new piece of artillery, after the manner of marshal Saxe's amusette; it carries a ball of lead of half a pound, is loaded at the breech, by a chamber; its bore is two-thirds of the diameter of the shot, and its point blank range is about 800 yards. It has a stock and lock, and is fired from the shoulder like a common musket, resting on its carriage, which serves as a parapet to fire over. It is drawn by one man on all occasions, and its carriage is so contrived, that in case of bogs, brooks, ditches, &c. the shafts slide back, and it is carried by two men like a sedan chair. It is thought this piece will be of infinite service in the field and in garrison.

Five hundred pounds worth of herrings, were taken, in one morning, at Galway, valuing them at 15 or 20 pence per hundred.

Sir William Johnson, is taking a tour round the Indian nations, to quiet the Indians, who have been alarmed by the French, at the English conquests.

There has been a meeting of the chiefs of the Delaware, and Six Nation Indians, with some of our governors, to ratify the treaties subsisting

subsisting between them and us; but it appears, that after our people thought every thing was amicably agreed on, the chief of the Delawars made a demand of a tract of country which is settled by our people, but which the latter say they have purchased. On the other hand, the Indians insist it was a fraudulent bargain; and that they were deceived in the length of ground, and will never give up their pretensions to it.—It is a great pity that an end has not, long before this, been put to this most absurd dispute, which will never be forgot by the Indians. —Perhaps some emissaries sent over from hence, not interested in the dispute, would soon put an end to it, and thus prevent, in all probability, the spilling of much blood hereafter.

By letters from Philadelphia, August 20, we are informed, that a very laudable example has been shewn by the pastors, or ministers of the several persuasions in that country, viz. church of England, Presbyterians, Baptists, and German Lutherans, in an address to the honourable James Hamilton, Esq; lieutenant-governor, and commander in chief of that province, &c. setting forth the ill consequences of encouraging gaming, and all sorts of luxurious and vicious publick diversions, particularly a new subscription by way of lottery, for opening publick gardens, baths, bagatels, &c. and other schemes of dissipation, which they observe have already increased too much within these few years: All which they petition the governor to use his influence to suppress, as they are willing to preserve the character that province has hitherto borne, of a sober, sedate industrious, frugal and religious people.—To which the governor has given his word and honour, that every scheme tending to the dissipation of the minds of the people shall be disconcerted to the utmost of his power.

A cave, containing three acres of ground, several beautiful rooms, entered by a narrow sloping passage, that only one person can pass through at a time, has been discovered near Dry-Harbour in Jamaica.

James Fogg, on the river Gambia, has been attacked by two French frigates, one of which of 16 guns, and 130 men, was driven on shore, and the other sailed away.

Mr. Robert Waddington, who accompanied the reverend Mr. Nevill Macklyne, F. R. S. to St. Helena, in the prize Henry Indianaman, captain Hogg, is returned in the Oxford Indianaman, captain Webber, and relates, That they sailed from the road of St. Helena, near Portsmouth, the 17th of January, 1761, and arrived at St. Helena the 6th of April, with their instruments in good condition; they made several observations of the transiting of Venus over the sun's disk, but could not see the contact, the day being very rainy and cloudy.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the British Forces to Major John Carmichael, United Camp at Guyana, February 7, 1761.

On the 25th of January, we had a most decisive battle with the Mogul's troops, consisting of about 80,000 men, and headed by a prince of the empire. Our army consisted of 500 Europeans, 2500 sepoys, 12 pieces of cannon, and about 20,000 black troops. The engagement began about seven o'clock, and before two we were master of the field of battle, all the French canon, and some baggage. Our prisoners consist of a great number of black troops, about 7000 French soldiers, and seven French officers; amongst these last is M. Law, whom I had the honour to take and present to the Major. We continued pursuing them close for several days after the battle, in which time we gained several advantages.

[After the defeat of the Shah Zadda, and after the making Mr. Law, and the hand of French under his command prisoners, the prince endeavoured to join two Rajahs who were in arms against the Suba and company, but finding them also reduced by the English, and seeing no hopes of succeeding by their help, he thought proper to submit without making any conditions. He has been received and treated with great respect, has had an allowance of one thousand rupees per diem assigned him, and has been assured of the Suba's and company's assistance for the recovery of his rights, as soon and as far as is consistent with their own safety: Thus things stood at the close of February last.]

By an estimate made in France in the year 1710, there were then in that kingdom 61 jesuits colleges, 340 residaries, 59 novitiates, 200 missionaries, and 24 professors houses of that society, amounting in the whole to 25,000 jesuits; and it was thought, that within the 50 years since that time their houses are very much enlarged and their number greatly increased.

Colberg, which is now besieged by the Russians, is the capital of the dutchy of Caffubia, and stands at the mouth of the river Persante, on the Baltic sea. Great quantities of salt are made here, which is exported abroad. This town came to the elector of Brandenburgh by the treaty of Munster. Its harbour is a good one, though somewhat too narrow. It has also a good castle, which is reckoned very strong. It was anciently called Colobrega, and was the most considerable town belonging to the bishop of Camin, who received it in exchange for Munster, with the addition of 3500 marks. Zeyler says, that more salt might be made here but they labour under a scarcity of fuel. Laboureur calls it a Hanse Town, and the strongest in all Pomerania, having been regularly fortified by the Swedes, who took it in 1631, after a siege of five months. These surrounded it with three wide ditches, besides bastions and half moons, so that it is of very considerable extent in circuit, though not populous in proportion, having been near half ruined by the fire and

26. Samuel Burroughs, Esq; a master in chancery, a son of reverend John Burroughs. Lately, George Rice, Esq; an alderman of Cambridge, and in the commission of the peace.

Edward Dixon, of Brewer-street, Esq; Edward Rice Evans, of May-Fair, Esq; Edward Fuller, of Whitchurch, Hants, Esq; John Colebrooke, Esq; son of Mr. John Colebrooke, of Ann Wajte, in St. Clement's alms-houses, aged 106.

Rev. Dr. Johnson, prebendary of Durham, Sec.

Andrew Highstreet, of Richmond, Esq; Capt. John Stephenson, formerly of the navy.

Rt. Hon. and Rev. Charles, lord Blayney, dean of Killaloe, in Ireland, succeeded by his brother, Col. Cadwallader Blayney, now lord Blayney.

Thomas Lowndes, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, Esq;

John Jackson, of High-Wycombe, Esq;

John Hopkinson, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent, aged 80.

Widow Roberts, of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, aged 107.

Spelman Swayne, of Leverington, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

James Moulton, of Croydon, Esq;

William Hunter, Esq; joint post-master-general of North America.

Mrs. Blaize, nurse to the duke of Gloucester, son of queen Anne, on which account she enjoyed a pension of 100 guineas *per ann.*

John Ashley, of Ashby-Ledgers, in Northamptonshire, Esq;

George Burberry, of the island of Jamaica, Esq;

Paul Jenkinson, of Masham-street, Esq;

Rev. Dr. Brookes, rector of Molesworth, in Huntingdonshire,

Lieutenant-colonel Flight, of the royal regiment of artillery.

Capt. Benoni Hancock, an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

James Hopkin, of Knightsbridge, Esq;

Francis Cartwright, of the island of Jersey, Esq;

Robert Price, of Foxley, in Herefordshire, Esq;

William Sherlock, of Islington, Esq;

Summers Payne, of Nevis, Esq;

M. Belidor, at Paris, an excellent mathematician.

Barbe Semperin, at Vienna, aged 106.

Dame Otherley, at Naples, aged 114.

[The Ecclesiastical Preferments, Promotions, Course of Exchange, Bankrupts, and Monthly Bill, in our next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

UPON M. Broglie's repassing the Weser, as mentioned in our last, prince Ferdinand, with the allied army, returned to the neighbour-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

bourhood of Cassel, and fixed his head quarters at Willemsthal, where he continued till the beginning of this month, and on the 19th inst. he had his head quarters at Ohr, not far from Hamelen. Whilst he continued at Willemsthal, the hereditary prince, with a strong detachment, advanced as far as Fritzlar, upon the Eder, and his light troops scoured the whole country of Hesse, even as far as Butzbach, in which expedition they destroyed several little magazines belonging to the French; but this M. Broglie took no notice of, for as he had secured Cassel against any attack, and his chief magazines were in fortified places, he contented himself with making reprisals in the Hartz, where he besieged, reduced, and demolished the strong castle of Schatzels, the garrison, after a brave defence, to the number of 360, mostly invalids, being made prisoners of war. The marshal then sent out a strong detachment under prince Xavier of Saxony, and his own brother, count Broglie, who made a forced march, and, on the 5th inst. invested Wolfenbuttel, which was obliged to surrender on the 10th, after which they invested Brunswick; but before they could reduce that city, the hereditary prince, with a detachment from the allied army, being joined by general Luckner, came up, and made them quit both places, with the loss of above 500 prisoners, and a number of cannon. Upon the approach of the French, the reigning duke had retired, and is now at Hamburg, where the landgrave of Hesse Cassel has likewise taken refuge.

As the hereditary prince, soon after his brave exploit against Dorsten*, had been obliged to march and join prince Ferdinand, there was no army left, sufficient to make head against the French army under the prince of Soubise; therefore, that army, by detachments, spread itself over almost the whole north part of Westphalia. Of one of these detachments, we had the following account published in our Gazette.

Delfzyl, in Oostfrise, Sept. 28. A body of 6 or 800 French light troops, commanded by the marquis de Conflans, having appeared before Embden the 24th inst. and the burgesses having refused to join in defending the place, the English garrison of two companies of invalids, making about 200 men, made a very advantageous capitulation, and embarked on the 26th for Bremen, but met with a violent storm at N. E. which still detained them in the river.

After the entrance of the French troops in the town, they went to work upon raising contributions, and extorted 10,500 ducats in ready money, and 11,500 more in bills of exchange. From that time to the 27th, many of the houses of the citizens were pillaged, and destroyed; but upon hearing that the town was up in arms, they evacuated Embden, and marched back towards Lier, where it is said that the boats being advantageously placed, sunk the pontons upon the river, which

* See before, p. 507.

served the French to pass it; and thereupon the enemy had been obliged to return to Embden. What is certain, is, that a great number of peasants have entered the town, opened the arsenal, and magazines, and were firing the cannon upon the French advanced guard this afternoon.

And we have since had an account, that upon hearing of this opposition from the boors, the French sent a second detachment into that province, by which the boors were dispersed, and some of them taken and hanged; but the French have since entirely evacuated that province, after raising as high contributions as it was possible for the people to furnish; though from the following account they seem resolved to establish themselves in its neighbourhood:

Soubise's Army, Oct. 6. On the 1st instant the troops under the prince of Conde, opened trenches before Meppen, and on the 3^d in the afternoon the place capitulated. We found in it warlike stores, and a great quantity of effects, and provisions of all kinds, belonging to the English, and some magazines of hay, part of which was burnt by the Obusiers; unhappily the flames spread, and a great number of houses have been burnt down. The garrison consisted of 500 men, including 17 officers; and there were about 40 cannon mounted in it.

But as to magazines, this account must be false, because no magazines, we are told, have this summer been established for our army, any where upon the river Eems.

Another detachment from Soubise's army entered the city of Osnabrug, and the inhabitants not being able to raise the heavy contributions they demanded, they gave up the city to be pillaged by the soldiers, who stripped the poor people of every thing worth carrying away; so that no less than 112 waggons loaded with apparel, household furniture, &c. arrived at Wesel the 31st ult. And another detachment could probably have done the same at Bremen, but the inhabitants of that free city took arms, and having joined the garrison, obliged the French to retreat with precipitance; since which their garrison has been augmented with two battalions of the British, on account of the large magazines sent there for the use of the allied army.

Notwithstanding the numerous armies with which the king of Prussia was surrounded, yet in the month of August he detached general Sack, with a large body of troops, into Poland, which general marched with such celerity and dispatch, that he had burnt three of the Russian magazines in that kingdom, before they had heard of his march; and even the grand magazine at Posen was in some danger. Whether this was the reason or no, is not certain; but on the 9th of September, general Butterlin, the Russian general, separated the main body of his army from the

wards Poland. However, he left a large body of his troops under general Cernicheff, with the Austrian army under general Laudohn; and the Austrians say that this separation was concerted, and that Butterlin, with the grand Russian army, is to make an irruption into the Prussian territories upon the Lower Oder, of which we have not as yet any certain account.

In the mean time Laudohn has performed a most extraordinary and unexpected exploit, of which the following is the most authentick account:

Hague, Oct. 15. This morning, baron Reischah, the Austrian minister, received an express from Silesia, with the following news,

" The fortress of Schweidnitz was attacked on the 1st instant at three in the morning. An attack was made at the same time on all the four out-works, which the troops ordered on this important *coup de main* approached with so much precaution, that they were not perceived by the enemy. They seized all the four at the same time; and the troops which defended them had scarce time to fire a few cannon shot. On our side, not a gun was discharged: But in one of those out-works the fire of the small arms set fire to a powder magazine, which blew up, and on this occasion about 300 of our men, and about the same number of the enemy, were killed. As soon as the outworks were carried, the troops prepared to assault the body of the place, which they entered by bursting open the gates, and at day-break they found themselves masters of the town, after firing a few shot. Five battalions, making about 3000 men, and lieutenant-general Zastrow, governor of the fortress, were made prisoners. We found in it a great number of cannon, and a large magazine of meal. Our loss amounts, in the whole to about 600 men."

The Russians seem to have given up the siege of Colberg: Their squadron as well as the Swedish are certainly retired from it, and the last accounts say, that general Romanzoff, who commanded the Russian besieging army, was embarking his artillery: And as to the war between the Swedes and Prussians at the other end of Pomerania, they have had numberless little skirmishes, but no engagement of any consequence.

As the French papers have, again and again, published, that a treaty was lately concluded between France and Spain, by which the latter engaged to assist the former with a large sum of money yearly during the war, the following paragraph was published in the London Gazette of the 10th instant, viz.

Madrid, Sept. 4. A report having been lately spread here, upon the arrival of the last letters from France, as if there was reason to apprehend an immediate rupture between our court and that of Great Britain; we understand, that the Spanish ministers, in a conversation which they had lately with the earl of

Bristol, ambassador extraordinary from his Britannick majesty, expressed their concern therat, and declared very explicitly to his excellency, that, on the part of their court, there was not the least grounds for any such apprehensions, as the catholick king had, at no time, been more intent upon cultivating a good correspondence with England, than in the present conjuncture; and, at the same time, informed the earl of Bristol, that orders had been sent to monsieur Monso, governor of San Roque, to reprimand such of the inhabitants under his jurisdiction, as had encouraged the illegal protection given to the French privateer row-boats, under the cannon of a Spanish fort*.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for April, May, June, July, August, and
September, 1761.

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[The rest of this Catalogue, with Remarks, &c. See before p. 358.]

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